

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

[INCORPORATED]

J. P. FAULKNER, Manager

Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII. Five cents a copy. BERE, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1910. One Dollar a year. No. 14

Men's Wear

WE are ready to show you the newest in Nobby Suits and Overcoats. Good practical Clothes that are up to your expectations in every requirement.

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FOR FINE QUALITY
Suits and Overcoats

High Grade
HATS,
SHOES,
SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
ETC.,

At Popular Prices

R. R. COYLE

Berea, - - - - - Kentucky.



HOW IT HELPS!

After a very hard day's work last week the editor was driving with his family some miles in the country. Reaching the top of a hill and looking down a long slope they saw a wagon and team standing by the side of the road. A man was sitting in the wagon, and though it was getting late he seemed to have no thought of the time or place. Approaching him it soon became evident that he was reading—reading a newspaper, and, as they drove by and spoke, they discovered it was THE CITIZEN.

The man had taken a load of ties, or wood, or produce to Berea and had gotten his mail and was returning. He had not stopped to give his team rest. If his wagon had been loaded and he had been going up hill it would have seemed so, but that was not the case. He had found something interesting in the paper and had stopped to read.

Of course it did them good. Why shouldn't it? The greatest fear that the editor had on taking charge of the paper was that he would be talking in the dark—that he would not know whether the paper was being read, and what the people were thinking about it if they did read it.

But it has been much better than he expected. Not only has he seen persons reading it, as the man on the wagon, but many have spoken personally of various features which they enjoy, and a number of letters have been received expressing appreciation of various articles, and the paper as a whole.

This week has been especially fruitful in this regard. First there came a letter from Oregon saying, "I enjoy the paper greatly and congratulate you on your success." Then an elderly lady in Jackson County wrote that she constantly reads THE CITIZEN tho she has to borrow it, and that she does not see how she could do without it. And from farther up in the mountains a note comes, "Your editorial this week is very timely. It is a fine balancing of the situation." Then from Ohio another, "I am enjoying your editorials;" and two or three from the mountains, and one from the Blue Grass, "I like your political summaries."

And so they go. How we do hope our friends will keep on helping in this way, for it is the very greatest help that can be rendered. Every such letter makes the work lighter. Every such letter nerves us to strive to make the paper better still.

ANOTHER WAY TO HELP.

On the top margin of the first page of every copy of THE CITIZEN that goes to a subscriber, that subscriber's name, address, and the date to which the subscription is paid are printed in the following form:

OVERWOOD, JAS. H.
WILLSONVILLE, KY.
1 DEC. '10.

This indicates that James Overwood's paper is mailed by us to Willsonville, Ky., and that his subscription is paid up to Dec. 1st, 1910, and will expire then.

Let us suppose the date to be "15 Nov. '09." This would mean that the subscription expired Nov. 15th last year, 1909, and that the subscriber is owing us from that date to the present. And so it is always, if the date given is past, the subscriber is owing us from that date to the present, or for the year following that date.

Will the Reader now look above to see what the record is in his case. If the date is one that has already gone by, he can help us greatly and save us a lot of trouble by writing us and enclosing a dollar.

If he does not do this, sooner or later we have to send a statement of the amount due us. Some times we have to write a number of times, and we have known people to get their feelings hurt—they ought not, of course, for it is the only way to do, if one has any method in his business; but still they do.

Some might say that we should stop the paper when the subscription expires. That would do in many cases, but others would not like it and say that we were not willing to trust them for a dollar.

It seems to us that those that like THE CITIZEN and want to continue to read it ought to watch the date on the margin and promptly renew when their subscription expires, and that those who do not like it and want us to stop it should notify us to that effect when they see their time is up.

How that would lighten our burdens, and how much more time we would have to make the paper what both we and our friends want it to be!

No spitting on the floor, in the yard, the road or streets should be allowed but in some receptacle where the germs can be destroyed. Millions of these little germs are thrown off the lungs at each expiration.

This germ to be carried into the lungs by inhalation must first become dried so it will float with the dust in the air, and, if care be taken not to allow the germ to dry and float in the air, there will be no cause for lung tuberculosis. This can be done and must be done before we are to stamp out the disease.

Tuberculosis is not inherited, but acquired. And the most common method of infection is by inhalation. Dried germs from the sputum of consumptives float in the air and are breathed into the lungs. Hence the destroying of all sputum is essential.

Tuberculosis may be acquired by ingestion, by swallowing the germs with imperfect milk and food and some times by inoculation thru cuts and wounds. Too much care cannot be taken in cleanliness, ventilation and feeding.

Early symptoms, cough lasting a month or longer, loss of weight, afternoon temperature, night sweats, spitting of blood, run down feeling.

These symptoms should always lead one to consult a physician, as the early discovery of this disease is essential for its cure.

How Tuberculosis may be prevented—an outline.

a. By teaching the consumptive to destroy his sputum.

b. By teaching the people not to sleep or live, or work in dark or badly ventilated rooms.

c. By teaching the consumptive how not to infect his family and neighbors.

All this can be done in the home, schools, churches and all public buildings. The school teacher has a good chance to do this by commencing with the children in the care about the school room; the minister in the care of his church and audience; the father and mother in the care of the home and family. If all spitting of all people were prohibited in churches, schools and all

(Continued on fifth page)

DO YOU KNOW

That for a deposit of Five Dollars per week for ten years at 4 per cent. per annum, interest compounded semi-annually, you would have

\$3186.70?

We pay 4 per cent. per annum interest, and compound it twice a year, and accept deposits as small as one dollar.

We also pay 4 per cent interest on Time Certificates of Deposit.

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BEREA'S OLDEST BANK

Assets \$175,000.00

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W. H. Porter, Prest.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Browne Squelched—Flying Over the Alps—Two More Scores for the Insurgents—Minnesota, and N. Y.—Crippen—"Uncle Joe" Files High.

TIDE TURNS:—The Illinois democratic convention which met in East St. Louis last week, refused recognition time and again to Lee O'Neil Browne, the democratic minority leader in the legislature who was accused of selling out and helping to procure the election of Senator Lorimer. Browne was not only refused recognition, but was repeatedly hissed when he attempted to thrust himself upon the convention. The action of the convention is a hopeful sequel to his acquittal by the jury and subsequent "vindication" in the primary.

"UNCLE JOE" IN HIS GLORY:—Speaker Cannon seems to stand well in his own state, for he had things almost his own way at the Illinois Republican convention at Springfield, September 23rd. He made a characteristic speech, landing the standpat program, and the convention followed him, indorsing the Taft administration and especially the Payne-Aldrich tariff. The only progressive note in the platform was the denunciation of bribery and graft and the failure to mention the name of either Cannon or Lorimer.

NEW FLYING FEAT:—The so-called impossible has been accomplished by the modern air birds and a new record set. The feat was the crossing of the Alps by George Chavez, a Peruvian aviator, in a monoplane. The flight was made above the road traversed by Napoleon over the Simplon Pass, the distance covered being seventy-five miles. The aviator suffered greatly from the cold, so great was his elevation. After covering the most dangerous part of the journey, his machine collapsed and in the fall Chavez suffered serious injuries, which later caused his death.

THE CRIPPEN CASE:—Doctor H. H. Crippen who was caught on board steamship fleeing from England and taken back to London for trial, having been accused of the murder of his wife, has faced the investigation of the coroner's jury and has lodged against him the verdict of willful murder. His case will probably come up for trial October 18th.

MINNESOTA PRIMARIES:—The Insurgents scored again at the primaries held in Minnesota last week. (Continued on fifth page.)

THE WHITE PLAGUE

The Disease is Preventable—Not Inherited—Curable—Rules for Prevention and Cure—Article by Dr. Rickets of Brightshade.

Tuberculosis or consumption is a wasting away of the body. Two hundred thousand persons die annually in the United States of this disease, and Kentucky furnishes about 6,500 of this number each year. And it is estimated that there are about 20,000 cases in our state today. One tenth to one seventh of all deaths are due to this disease and one third of all deaths between the ages of 18 and 45 are due to consumption.

Consumption is a disease process in the body caused by a germ, called the tubercle bacillus. The most common place for this germ to start is in the lungs, but it may exist in any part of the body. This germ as it grows destroys tissue and produces a poison or toxins. These toxins cause the symptoms to appear, such as loss of weight, dry hacking cough, pale skin, night sweats and an afternoon temperature.

The writer's experience in treating this disease among the mountain people has shown that they do not believe it to be catching. This accounts for the hold it is getting on the people of this district.

I want to say with force that this is a contagious disease and that we are not born with it, but acquire it after birth by coming in contact with the germ which gets into the lungs or body and is set to work by colds, pneumonia, pleurisy, typhoid, grippe, measles and such diseases or conditions as lower the vitality of the general system.

Living in dark, damp and dirty homes and using half cooked food, carelessly prepared from dirty utensils and water, are conducive to the disease.

Consumption is preventable and curable. By this we mean that we can guard against taking the disease by strict rules in taking care of those that have the disease.

In the first place the patient should have a room alone with some one to care for and wait on him. All sputum should be expectorated into a paper cup, or box and burned. None of this sputum should be allowed to dry on the floor, clothing, or bed-linen. All clothing should be washed twice a week, both of the patient and bed; the floor, washed up twice a week with hot water, containing carbolic acid. The consumptive must sleep alone and have plenty of ventilation.

RICHMOND'S ARGUMENT AGAINST THE SALOON

By Ex-Mayor Woods

No Redeeming Feature.

"The American saloon has not a single redeeming feature," says Henry Watterson, whiskey's chief apostle.

Then in the name of High Heaven, why should any community have saloons, and in the light of our experience in Richmond, why should we allow saloons to return? I have been called a "crank" because I hate a saloon like the Devil does Holy Water. The very creatures who compliment me thus have stained the court records of Kentucky with all the crimes from gambling to murder, have been the instruments of tearing down instead of building up society, the city or the state, and yet they have their weight in shaping the destiny of our government, though they can point to nothing in their careers that adds lustre to their reputation as citizens.

Who Petitioners Are.

Fifty per cent. of the saloon vote of Richmond, judged by the names on their recent petition to vote back saloons, have been in our jail or penitentiary. I challenge contradiction of this indictment! I have the records.

Over twenty-five per cent. of these petitioners could not read nor write. I challenge contradiction. The petition itself proves it.

Over twenty-five per cent. of the petitioners pay no taxes, not even the tax to VOTE, their poll tax. The records prove. Half of the 400 petitioners were negroes—to the shame of their better element. And what is equally astounding, ALL the petitioners combined, 400 in number, comprising 33 per cent. of the voting population of Richmond, do not pay ten per cent. of the taxes of the city, county or state. Let that soak in, taxpayers. I have had to contend with such secret enemies of good government and have earned their distinguished hatred, their secret opposition and the complimentary title of "crank." I wish now, publicly, to say that if the shoe I am here making pinches their feet they must wear it.

Three Years vs. Twenty.

It is a damnable outrage against the helpless minors of the city to have the criminal, illiterate, non-taxpaying element of our population override the standing up, clean and hardworking element by voting back saloons here next March 11. It will never come to pass! God will not punish a city for doing its duty.

(Continued on fifth page.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

An Opponent for Mr. Powers—8th District Politics—Threats of Night Riders—New Attributes for Powers—Medical Association Meeting.

INCREDIBLE:—A news item in the Daily Press from Danville, last week, says that the Christian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches in Hyattsville in Garrard County have united and formed a Union Church; that they will hereafter be members of the same congregation and have only one preacher, chosen to suit the entire congregation. Is it possible?

AS USUAL:—In response to the wide-spread criticism of the equipment of the state's militia which emanated from the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Adjutant General Johnson makes a sweeping denial. When his reply is carefully studied, however, it amounts to the following: the troops are in as good condition now as they could have been under the management of any one else.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT:—The official count of the returns of the primary election held in the Eleventh Congressional District, September 15th, gives the total vote for Powers 22,392; for Edwards, 12,541, Powers' majority in the District being 9,851. Edwards carried Pulaski County by 510, Bell County by 159 and Laurel by 25. His total majority was thus 694 as against Powers' 10,545.

NO ILL WILL:—In a card sent out from Barboursville on the 16th inst., Mr. Powers declares that he has no ill will toward those who voted against him. If he is that good at forgetting and forgiving, he would seem to have two qualifications for the place which he seeks, that neither his enemies nor his friends have credited him with.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE:—The Eleventh Congressional District democratic convention which met in Somerset, Ky., last week nominated State Senator E. E. Bertram of Clinton County to run against Mr. Powers this fall. Senator Bertram is represented to be a fine campaigner and altogether a worthy opponent for Mr. Powers. Some of his friends are trying to delude themselves into thinking that he may be successful at the polls, but most of the democratic press conclude their announcements by saying that his is a forlorn hope.

POLITICS IN THE 8TH:—Colonel R. L. Ewell, the republican candidate (Continued on fifth page.)

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO OUR FALL MILLINERY OPENING,

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.

MRS. S. R. BAKER

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Six Months.....1.00
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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF

KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Have you taken 15 minutes off to learn Esperanto?

Dear, dear, when an asbestos plant burns, where does safety lie?

In time to come man may evolve a blunderproof, wreckless railroad.

Paris has thoughtfully relegated the hobble skirt to the museum of horrors.

In the agreement between Korea and Japan the latter did the agreeing for both.

A Long Island milkman mistook a mule for a cow. Moral: One cannot be too careful.

A determination to practise what we preach keeps us from doing too much preaching.

"Kondamnighin," the cuss word in Esperanto, is ornamental, but too long for practical use.

There ought to be a greater difference between civilization and the merely complicated life.

Men may beat the birds flying, but the birds don't have much trouble with their propeller blades.

"A woman-hater has been captured by cookies." More than one man-hater has been won by dough.

Europe cannot expect to experience a cholera epidemic and an epidemic of American tourists at the same time.

In the coming sham battle of aeroplanes is the contest to see which crowd of aviators hurt themselves least?

Washington has displaced the eagle and has made the woodpecker the state bird. This will make Old Baldy red-headed.

Occasional showers are useful, but the weather man should not go away on his vacation and forget to turn them off.

It has been decided that a divorced woman is the widow of her former husband. This classifies husbands with the dead ones.

Married men, according to statistics, are subject to fewer accidents than are single men. Somebody is keeping tabs on their hours.

An Illinois man has patented a safety pin with two points. However, wearers of the gallus are still waiting for the two-headed nail.

It may be marvelous, but it is human that Susie, the pet ape, should refuse chewing gum simply because her teacher tells her to?

The Philadelphia man who was choked to death by a high collar died a death that ought to turn Harry Lehr and Berry Wall green with envy.

Half a million in counterfeit coin has been recovered by the United States in the past year. Has any one heard of any real money being recovered?

Correspondents are arguing that a lie is occasionally justifiable and a Brooklyn judge decides that "dam" is not profane. Being good is becoming easier.

In Paris filet of beef is worth 50 cents a pound and only cheap cuts of horse meat are as low as 20 cents. No wonder they call it "that dear Paris."

The language of the North American Indian and the Japanese contain no cuss words. What a handicap when an aborigine hit his finger with a prehistoric ax!

Canada has discovered that it has \$39,000,000,000 worth of peat bogs and it is wondering how it can induce its people to use peat at a low cost in preference to coal at high cost.

The uncle of the King of Portugal, who saw a man killed in a street fight among ruffians in New York, is now in a position to go home and write a book about American civilization.

MANY DIE IN WRECK

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN GOES THROUGH OPEN BRIDGE INTO RAGING WATERS.

SIXTEEN KNOWN TO BE DEAD

Feared Others Been Washed Away—Heavy Rainfall Causes Small Creek to Become Seething Torrent—Disaster Near Clayton, Kan.

Clayton, Kan.—A terrible disaster took place on the Rock Island railroad two miles east of here Friday, when a fast train plunged through an open bridge and into 20 feet of water. Sixteen persons were killed and 11 injured. Most of the victims were occupants of the smoking car, which was telescoped by the car following it.

The stream which wrought the destruction is at ordinary times simply a dry arroyo, with no water, but with its banks 30 feet below the level of the railroad bridge. A tremendous rain had fallen during the night and the ordinarily dry bed was soon filled to the brim with a wild torrent. The bridge itself was quickly broken up and carried away.

Shortly after one o'clock in the morning, while the storm yet raged, the fast Rock Island passenger train from Kansas City to Denver, traveling at a forty mile per hour speed, rushed headlong into the gap and the forward end of the train took the plunge into the water filled ravine.

The locomotive, tender and baggage car disappeared entirely under the water, and the engineer, fireman, baggageman and conductor were all instantly killed.

The smoker, which stopped on the brink of the stream, was telescoped by a chair car and many of the passengers killed outright. Others were thrown into the stream and drowned. With the exception of the last Pullman the entire train left the track and the cars and coaches were piled in one big heap or rolled into the ditch alongside the rails.

The uninjured passengers made their way to the brink of the stream and rendered what assistance they could, working by the light of the few lanterns which could be found.

Other passengers as well as trainmen walked to Clayton in the search for help. From this place the news was telegraphed to headquarters and relief trains were started from Belleville and Phillipsburg. Citizens of Clayton in wagons drove hastily to the scene of the wreck and, aided by bonfires which they lighted, worked in the storm amid the debris in the search for the dead and injured.

The little stream lost its water as rapidly as it had found it, and soon the ravine was practically dry. Down stream for half a mile the dead and injured were found and removed to the improvised hospitals. Nine of these dead were identified by letters and otherwise. Seven are without identification marks.

BALK PLOT TO KILL MIKADO

Certain Death Awaits Plotters Under Arrest Who Attempt to Assassinate Japan's Emperor.

Tokyo, Japan.—A sensation was caused by the publication of the alleged details of a plot among his own subjects to assassinate Emperor Mutsuhito. The startling story appeared in the Hochi Shimbun, which says that the plotters, who are under arrest, certainly will be sentenced to death after trials before a special secret court.

This is the first time in the history of the country that the life of the sovereign has been plotted against by his own people and the fact has become known. It is understood that a rigorous censorship prevented the publication of as much as a hint of the conspiracy until this evening, when the Hochi Shimbun assumed responsibility for the alarming announcement.

Train Makes Fast Run. Logansport, Ind.—Panhandle passenger train No. 12, arriving here from Chicago Thursday, came from Kouts at the rate of 100 miles an hour, making 57 miles in 51 minutes. The train consisted of eight coaches.

Eigin, 25,976; Aurora, 29,807. Washington.—The census bureau Thursday made public the following population returns: Eigin, Ill., 25,976; last census, 22,433, increase 15.8 per cent. Aurora, Ill., 29,807; last census, 24,147, increase 23.4 per cent.

Newspaper Man Honored. Washington.—George H. Gall, formerly a Washington newspaper man, was Friday appointed secretary of the bureau which the Dominion of Canada is to establish in Washington.

General Brayton Is Dead. Providence, R. I.—Gen. Charles R. Brayton, the blind leader of the Rhode Island Republicans and the Rhode Island member of the national Republican committee, died here Friday.

Twelve Hurt in Car Fire Panic. Knoxville, Tenn.—Twelve passengers on a street car on the Appalachian exposition line were injured in a stampede Friday that followed the burning out of a fuse. Mrs. A. S. J. Davis may die. She was trampled on

Chicago, N. J.—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic Thursday elected John E. Gilman of Boston commander-in-chief for the ensuing year, John McElroy, the only other aspirant for the office, withdrawing his name prior to the election.

In opening the business session of the national encampment the retiring commander-in-chief, Samuel R. Van Sant, of Minnesota, gave a comprehensive review of the work of the organization for the past year and outlined what might be accomplished for the good of the order in the future.

The commander spoke earnestly as he expressed his gratification at the increasing fraternalization of the "blue" and the "gray."

When he said that no braver troops were ever marshaled for conflict than the southern soldiers and that the Union veterans now realize that no men ever made greater sacrifices for what they believed to be right than their former foes, the commander was applauded.

While the roll of the Grand Army is steadily shortening, the commander-in-chief urged that every effort be made to keep the organization up to its fullest possible strength.

He quoted the figures showing that G. A. R. at the beginning of the present year had still 213,901 members in good standing, as against 220,600 at the beginning of 1909. The loss during the year was 6,781, of which 5,323 was by death.

Commander-in-Chief Van Sant had commendation for the work of all the auxiliaries, praising the excellent work being done by the Woman's Relief corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans.

Both Illinois State Political Conventions in Resolutions Denounce Legislative Corruption.

Springfield, Ill.—The administrations of President Taft and Governor Deneen were heartily indorsed and a platform was adopted containing a tariff plank along the lines laid down by the president's campaign letter to Congressman McKinley by the Republican state convention which met here Friday.

The platform commends President Taft and congress, who, as "agents of the people, have carried forward another step the principles and policies which have dominated and controlled the government of the United States for the most progressive half century of civilized life."

East St. Louis, Ill.—Boodlers, grafters and legislative corruption are denounced in strong terms in the platform adopted by the Democratic state convention. The initiative and referendum, an anticorrupt practices act, and an honest extension of civil service are given as the remedies for crookedness in public office and administration.

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THE NEW STYLES ARE SURE TO BE PLEASING—



GILMAN MADE CHIEF

BOSTON MAN ELECTED TO HIGHEST OFFICE IN GRAND ARMY.

5,323 VETERANS DIE IN 1909

Retiring Commander, Van Sant, Pays High Tribute to Soldiers of Confederacy—His Remarks Greeted With Applause at Encampment.

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THUGS ROB MEN OF \$10,000

TWO PITTSBURGH BROTHERS ARE HELD UP AT CHICAGO.

Merchants Were on Way to Wisconsin to Buy Tobacco When Robbed—\$500 Diamond Gone.

Chicago. — Harry W. and Max C. Chotiner of the Pittsburgh tobacco distributing firm of H. W. Chotiner & Brother, incorporated, were held up and robbed of \$10,000 in money and a two-carat diamond shirt stud valued at \$500 at Quincy and Jefferson street last night. The hold-up men are still at large.

The brothers were on their way from Twelfth and Halsted streets to the Brevoort hotel, where they are stopping. Being strangers in the city, they lost their way. While walking in Quincy street 100 feet east of Jefferson street they were seized from behind by two men. Max, who carried the money in his inside coat pocket, was hurled into a vacant lot and pinned down by his assailant, while his brother engaged in a struggle with the other highwayman on the sidewalk.

In the struggle Harry was robbed of his diamond. Gaining his freedom by wriggling out of his coat, he declares he ran down the street shouting "Murder," "Police," "Help," continuing to the Union depot, several blocks away, where he met a policeman. When the policeman reached the scene of the robbery he found Max lying in the lot in a semi-conscious condition.

When Max revived he said that after he had been knocked down by one robber another attacked him, knocking the breath out of him. The money was then wrested from his pocket, and the highwaymen ran.

The Chotiner brothers tried to deposit the money in the First National bank, but decided to carry it, as it would be impossible to get the money out of the bank until today. They had intended to leave Chicago last night for Janesville, Wis., to complete a deal for \$10,000 worth of tobacco.

CHARTLON MAD, EXPERTS SAY

Alienists Make Report on Wife Slay—Declare He Should Be Confined in Asylum.

New York.—"It is our opinion that Porter Charlton is of unsound mind and liable to attacks of impulsive violence and that his moral sense is pathologically defective. He should be taken to a hospital for the insane and there kept indefinitely, for he is likely at any time to be a menace to society."

This is the conclusion reached by the alienists who examined the slayer of Mrs. Scott Castle, the actress, who was Charlton's wife, at Lake Como, Italy, last June.

CHAVEZ FLIES OVER ALPS

Peruvian Aviator Hurt When Aeroplane Is Wrecked—American Makes Attempt But Fails.

Milan, Italy.—Georges Chavez, the Peruvian aviator, Friday flew from Brig, Switzerland, over the Simplon pass and arrived at Domodossola, on the Italian side of the Alps.

In alighting Chavez fell beneath his machine. He was injured and his monoplane was destroyed.

Henry Weymann, the American aviator, ascended at Brig in an attempt to follow Chavez, but descended after having been in the air four minutes.

Held in \$14,345 Gold Theft. Seattle, Wash.—Marius Johansen was arrested here Friday on a charge of complicity in the stealing of \$14,345 from the sluice boxes of the Pioneer Mining company at Nome, Alaska, several weeks ago.

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THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.75a6.75, butcher steers, extra \$6a6.25, good to choice \$5.45a5.90, heifers, extra \$5a5.25, good to choice \$4.25a4.90, cows, extra \$4.65a4.75, good to choice \$4a4.60. Bulls—Holognas \$4a4.65, fat bulls \$4.50a\$5. Calves—Extra \$10, fair to good \$8.50a9.75. Hogs—Heavy, \$9.10a9.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.40a9.45, mixed packers \$9.35a9.45, common to heavy fat sows \$6.50a8.50, light shippers \$9.25a9.45, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6a9.10. Sheep—Extra \$4.15 good to choice \$3.35a4. Lambs—Extra \$7.10a7.15, good to choice \$6.25a7, yearlings \$4a5.25.

Cincinnati Grain.

Wheat—No. 2 red 95c\$1.01, No. 3 red 92a98c. Corn—No. 2 white 56a56 1/2c, No. 3 white 55a56 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 56a56 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 55a56 1/2c, mixed 55a56 1/2c, white ear 58a60c, mixed ear 58a60c, yellow ear 58a60c. Oats—No. 2 white 37a37 1/2c, No. 3 white 36a36 1/2c, standard white 37 1/2a38c, No. 2 mixed 33 1/2a34c, No. 3 mixed 33a33 1/2c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.25a18.75, No. 2 timothy \$16.75a17.25, No. 3 timothy \$15.25a15.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.50a16, No. 1 clover \$12a12.50. Malt—Spring barley \$7a90. Barley—No. 2 spring \$1a83c, No. 3 69a76c. Rye—No. 2 75a77c, No. 3 73a74c.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Butter—Extras 31 1/2c lb, firsts 30c, fancy dairy 23 1/2c. Poultry—Hens 13 1/2c lb, spring chickens 13c, spring ducks 12c, turkeys 20c, geese 6a7c. Eggs—Prime 24c doz, firsts 23 1/2c. Apples—\$2a1.50 bbl. Huckleberries—\$4 bu. Peaches—Northern Ohio "AA" \$2.50 bu, "B" \$1.75. Potatoes—Homegrown \$2.35a2.50 bbl, sweet, Virginia (yellow) \$2a2.25 bbl, Jersey \$2.75a3. Pears—California Bartlett \$3a3.50 bu, Flums—California \$1.50a1.25 4-basket crate. Sugar Corn—\$a6c doz. String Beans—Homegrown \$1.50a1.75 2-bu sack. Tomatoes—Homegrown 60a75c bu.

Clarksville Tobacco.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Tobacco receipts in the open market the past week were 12 hhds., sales 25 hhds. Quotations: Trash at \$5a5.50, low lugs at \$5.75a6.25, common lugs at \$6.25a6.75, medium lugs at \$6.75a7.50, good lugs at \$7.50a8.25, low leaf at \$8a9, common leaf at \$9.50a10, medium leaf at \$10.50a11.50, good leaf at \$13. No offerings for fine leaf or choice offerings.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK MIXED

Says Dun's Review, With Little to Encourage Speculative Enterprise at Present Time.

New York.—R. G. Dun's weekly review says:

"With crops aggregating large in quantity and value, in spite of the reduced yield of spring wheat; with politics becoming so intense and uncertain as to make enterprise timid, and, with railroads and shippers engaged in a dispute over rates, the business outlook is mixed, trade reaction being plain in some important directions, while at the same time there are streaks of progress and activity.

"It is, as a whole, a waiting situation, with little to encourage speculative enterprise until conditions, now doubtful or unsettled, become more clearly defined.

"Interest in iron and steel has centered chiefly in predictions of an early general reduction of prices of finished steel products, which have been discussed, and the effect has been disquieting, notwithstanding denials from well-informed sources. Some concessions have been granted from time to time of late, but it has been officially intimated that no change of policy will be undertaken by the large producers. New business has diminished, but, aside from railroad material, a production continues in finished lines.

"In the dry goods market the improvement in silks and ribbons is continued, and a few mills are running full and overtime. In woollens and worsteds the demand as a whole is better, yet orders are so small and irregular that mills are unable to resume operations in a large way.

"Cottons are generally in moderate demand, and throughout the trade there is a desire to confine orders to actual requirements.

"Footwear conditions show a slight improvement, but the actual volume of trade continues moderate. The amount of new business, however, is somewhat larger. There is a decided improvement in the demand for sole leather, with larger sales, especially of oak sole."

Business Failures.

New York.—Bradstreet's report says:

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 22, were 190, against 210 last week, 171 in the like week of 1909, 267 in 1908, 166 in 1907 and 165 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 22, which compare with 30 for last week, and 37 in the like week of 1909.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending September 22, aggregated 1,583,668 bushels, against 2,174,053 last week and 2,973,601 this week last year. For the 12 weeks ending September 22, exports are 17,534,362 bushels, against 25,031,023 in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 299,266 bushels, against 174,079 last week and 94,418 in 1909. For the 12 weeks ending September 22, corn exports are 2,062,262 bushels, against 2,353,361 last year.

The Treasure and the Pearl

By REV. E. SINCLAIR SMITH
Pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Houston, Texas

THE TREASURE AND THE PEARL.... Text: What is the summum bonum—the chief good.—Matt. 13:44-46. Again the kingdom of Heaven is like unto a treasure hid in a field, the which when a man hath found he hideth and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath and buyeth that field.

Again the kingdom of Heaven is like a merchant man seeking goodly pearls, who when he hath found one pearl of great price went and sold all that he had and bought it.

Prof. A. B. Bruce characterizes these two parables as the "Treasure and the Pearl" (or the kingdom of God as the summum bonum or chief good).

These two parables constitute but one text and teach the same general lesson, the incomparable worth of the kingdom of God. They show how the kingdom of God ought to be esteemed in whatever esteem it may in fact be held.

Something that it is worth while giving up everything else in order to attain it. What is this supreme good of human life? We are all looking for hidden treasure. We are all seeking goodly pearls. The only question is what treasure is worth the most? What pearl has the greatest value? What is best worth living for? What is the summum bonum? What, according to Jesus Christ, is the chief good? The treasure it is worth while to barter everything else for? The priceless pearl whose value is greater than all else? Is it not the kingdom of God set up in a man's heart? To have God's kingdom set up in a man's own heart, to be in touch and sympathy with the great interests of Christ's eternal kingdom; this is worth while, worth living for, worth dying for.

This is the only interest deep enough, high enough, comprehensive enough to absorb a man's affection; arouse his energies, develop the best and broadest life. There is only one thing worth living for—the kingdom of God. Christ teaches and experience proves the truth of his teaching that only the kingdom of God set up in a man's heart can satisfy him. He may have everything else under the sun, but unless he has entered into living, loving fellowship with God his soul will thirst for the living God and will never be satisfied until satisfied in God.

Man's chief good is God. The living, loving God as recalled in Christ enthroned in the heart, the source of life eternal! this is man's chief good. "This is life eternal that they might know this the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

Another term our Saviour uses in describing the chief good is "eternal life." If men only knew the significance of those two words—eternal life—they would give up everything they had on earth rather than not possess it.

Like the man who found the hidden treasure, they would sell all that they had to possess that field. Like the merchantman seeking goodly pearls, when they found this pearl of great price they would give up everything they had rather than to give up this priceless pearl.

Let us study these parables a little more closely. They represent two different classes of men. The parable of the man who found the treasure hid in the field represents a man going about his daily business, living a surface life, unaware that just below the surface, if he would dig a little deeper, he would find a rich treasure, not knowing that there is a richer, better life in store for him, until accidentally, as it were, he stumbles upon "the Christian secret of a happy life" and goes on through life rejoicing in his newfound happiness.

The parable of the merchantman seeking goodly pearls represents a different type of a man, one of high ideals and expectations, always reaching out after something better than he possessed, until at last, in his seeking, he comes across the pearl of great price revealed in the peerless one, and he gladly parts with all that he has gained that he may possess it. Such a choice soul was Paul, who said: "What things were gain to me these have I counted loss for Christ. Yea, verily, and I count all things to be loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord, for whom I suffered the loss of all things and do count them but refuse that I may gain him."

Another choice soul was Justin, martyr, one of the early Christians, who tells us in his writings how he had traveled through the whole circle of Greek philosophy, seeking everywhere for that which would satisfy the deepest needs of his heart's soul, and ever seeking in vain, till he found it at length in the gospel of Christ.

This parable represents an earnest, seeking soul finding at the end of its weary quest Christ, God's answer to the heart's need.

We show our appreciation of the value of this treasure, this pearl, by the earnestness with which we seek to possess it. The man that found this hidden treasure sold all that he had that he might possess this treasure.

If the kingdom of God set up in the heart is the chief good then our only rational course is to give up everything that hinders our possessing it. It is irrational to go through life without possessing ourselves of it.

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

QUESTION AS TO AUTHORITY.

Attorney General to Decide Who Shall Have Charge of Completion of Goebel Statue.

Frankfort.—Whether the officials who were in office at the time the legislature made the appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of a statue of William Goebel continue to manage and conduct the business connected with that act, is a question that the attorney general is trying to decide. There is doubt whether the old officials of the state, who were placed on the Goebel monument commission by the act, or the new officials, shall complete the work of erecting the statue. The act, which appropriated \$20,000, created a commission composed of the governor, attorney general, treasurer, auditor and lieutenant governor, and imposed on this commission the duty of having made and put up the statue of Goebel. The old commission, created by this act, was composed of members of the last Democratic state administration. This commission did not complete the statue. It entered into a contract with Charles H. Niehaus to make a statue of Goebel, but the statue was not completed before the old commissioners went out of office.

The question now arises whether or not it was the intention of the legislature to compose the commission of the officials, no matter who they might be, of the men themselves who held office at the time. It is said to be doubtful whether the present officials named in the act have authority to act. Some hold that the old commission, created by the act, alone has the power to complete the erection of the statue, and if that construction is determined upon then the old commission, now scattered over the state, will have to be gathered together and the question of completing the statue be taken up. A claim of \$7,000 for preliminary work done by Mr. Niehaus has been presented to the auditor for payment and this brought up the question of authority to act. The matter was referred to the attorney general for his opinion and he is looking into the law.

TOWN MARSHAL PARDONED.

Was Sentenced to Penitentiary for Killing Unruly Passenger on Train.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson pardoned Fred Marcum, town marshal of Louisville, who was convicted at the last term of the Lawrence circuit court and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for the killing of John Whitaker, an unruly passenger on a train running between Catlettsburg and Louisville.

In his reasons for the pardon Gov. Willson says that he feels it the duty of officers to protect passengers on trains from "drunken rowdies," and that it is upholding the law to grant a pardon in this case, and that it may be known in the future that other officers keeping order on trains will have the protection of the executive branch of the government.

APPEALS COURT'S DECISIONS.

Frankfort.—The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the Kenton circuit court, C. C. and L. E. Division, in the case of C. G. Higgins against the Dean Gas Engine and Foundry Co. Higgins had contracted for an engine and paid \$100 on it, but when the second payment came due he declined to pay it, stating that the engine was not satisfactory. The lower court gave judgment for the amount sued for.

In the case of the German Fire Insurance Co. against William Duncan the judgment of the Anderson circuit court was affirmed, Duncan receiving \$1,333.33 for damages done the Galt house, a hotel of Lawrenceburg. The company had resisted payment on the ground that a change in the title had been made before the house was insured. The court held that the submission of a deed was not a formal transfer.

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES.

Glasgow, September 28—4 days.
Paducah, September 28—4 days.
Falmouth, September 28—4 days.
Owensboro, October 4—5 days.
Murray, October 5—4 days.
Todd County Fair, Elkton, October 6—3 days.
Mt. Olivet, October 6—3 days.
Henderson, October 11—3 days.
Madisonville, October 18—5 days.
Bowling Green, October 26—4 days.

BRIDGE AT PADUCAH.

Paducah.—County Clerk Gus G. Singleton has received a letter from the Burlington railroad asking who owns the Towhead just below the city, which indicates that the company is contemplating bridging the river at this point instead of at Metropolis, Ill., 12 miles below. Several Burlington officials were here, but would make no definite statements about what would be done at Paducah.

Rivermen generally have objected to the bridge at Metropolis, Ill., where there is a dangerous cross current.

DR. SAMUEL BOTTS DEAD.

Was Oldest and Best-Known Surgeon in Southern Kentucky.

Glasgow.—Dr. Samuel T. Botts, one of the oldest and best-known physicians in Southern Kentucky, died at his home here, aged 63 years. He had been in failing health for many months and had traveled thousands of miles consulting some of the greatest specialists of the day, but failed to find any relief.

He was born in this county and had lived here all his life. He was a skilled surgeon and was one of the few who 30 years ago believed in operations.

He was the first exponent of modern surgery in Barren county. So successful did he become that he was frequently sought by physicians in other states in consultation.

He was married twice and is survived by his second wife and five children, Dr. T. C. Botts, of Glasgow; Dr. William Botts, of Denton, Tex.; James W. Botts, of Austin, Tex.; and Miss Irma and Dewey Botts, of Glasgow.

GOVERNOR ISSUED PARDON.

Frankfort.—After spending 20 years in dread of being arrested and brought back to jail, from which place he escaped while serving a sentence for horse stealing, Berridge King, formerly of Pike county, now can look his neighbors in the face without apprehension or shame, for he has been pardoned. The governor said King had earned the pardon by 20 years of straight living. In what state King now lives was not given out by the governor, as the former convict is now holding a position of trust and it might count against him to have it known that he formerly was a convict.

News in Brief

Hawesville.—The fall session of the Louisville Presbytery came to an end here with the regular Presbyterial sermon by the Rev. E. W. Smith, of Louisville.

Georgetown.—The annual session of the State Assembly of Rebekahs closed with a big banquet, in which about 300 participated. Mrs. Minnie Jones, of Lexington, was elected president.

Central City.—Eighteen men were injured, several seriously, as the result of the engine and baggage car of the Louisville-New Orleans train on the Illinois Central road crashing into a freight wreck.

Winchester.—The residence of Wat Gay, in the extreme northern portion of the county, was burned with most of the contents. The loss was about \$6,000, with insurance for about half that amount. Origin of fire unknown.

Maysville.—The veterans of the 10th Kentucky cavalry and 16th Kentucky infantry held their 22d annual reunion here. Over 100 veterans answered the rollcall. Capt. W. E. Ellis, of Manchester, O., was elected president.

Frankfort.—In a statement which he gave out for publication Adj. Gen. P. P. Johnston defends himself against the charges that the Kentucky militia was sent into camp at Camp Harrison without proper medical supplies and without a hospital corps.

Owensboro.—The 76th annual convention of the Kentucky Christian Missionary society opened here. President W. E. Ellis, of Cynthiana, made a plea for missions. Rev. H. W. Elliott read the annual state board and treasurer's report. Elder W. R. Briney, of Louisville; George W. Muckley, of Kansas City; and W. A. Fite, of Paducah, also made addresses.

Paducah.—The interstate tobacco meeting of the Farmers' Union will be held in Louisville, October 4, at the Seelbach hotel. The black patch will be represented. State Secretary R. L. Barnett, of this city, will attend and make a report. The state board of the Farmers' Union will meet in Louisville on October 5, which will be the first session it has held outside of Paducah.

Paducah.—With a gang of section men on engine No. 1006, pulling the baggage car of train No. 103, crashed into a freight wreck near White Plains, eight miles east of Paducah, on the Illinois Central, seriously injuring two and bruising several men. The section men were en route to the freight wreck, which was a head-on collision between the first section of No. 186 and an extra. The property damage amounts to several thousand dollars.

Lancaster.—A telegram received by relatives announced the death of Capt. Thomas Austin, at Battle Creek, Mich., where he had gone for treatment. His death was due to a complication of Bright's disease and tuberculosis. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Miss Ruwle Austin. He was 71 years old. He served Garrard county as assessor, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He was also a confederate soldier, serving as a captain.

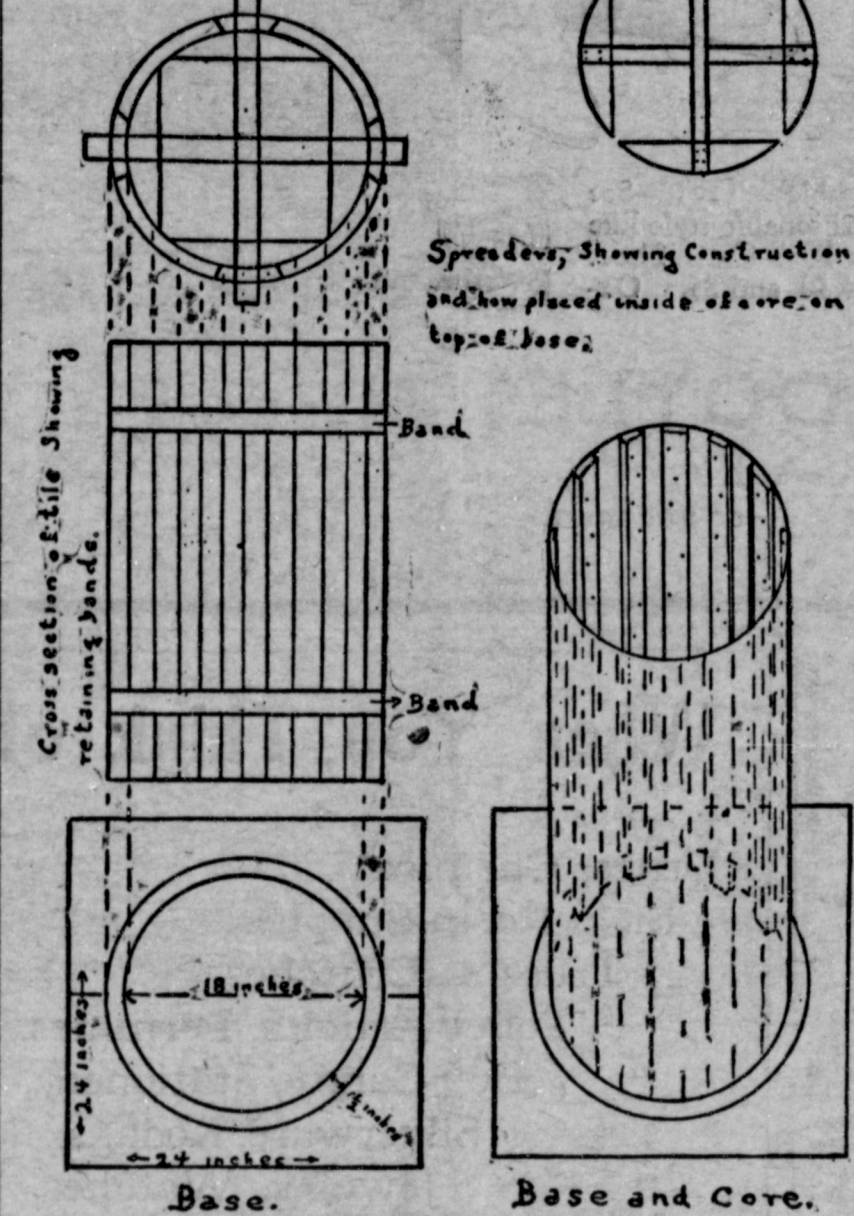
Sharpsburg.—Friends received word from Dr. E. O. Guerrant, the Presbyterian evangelist, of Wilmore, that he had received a cable message from South America telling him that his son, Russell, who is in that country, working as an electrical engineer, had been hit in the eye by a small piece of steel from some machinery, which destroyed the sight.

Owensboro.—The annual convention of the Churches of Christ came to a close here. The final sermon was delivered by H. D. Smith, of Hopkinsville. Frankfort was chosen as the meeting place for the 1911 convention.

MANUFACTURING TILE BY USING PORTLAND CEMENT

Illinois Farmer Gives Thorough Details of His Method of Constructing Necessary Article for Draining.

Top of Spreader and Complete Mold showing Spreader in position ready for use.



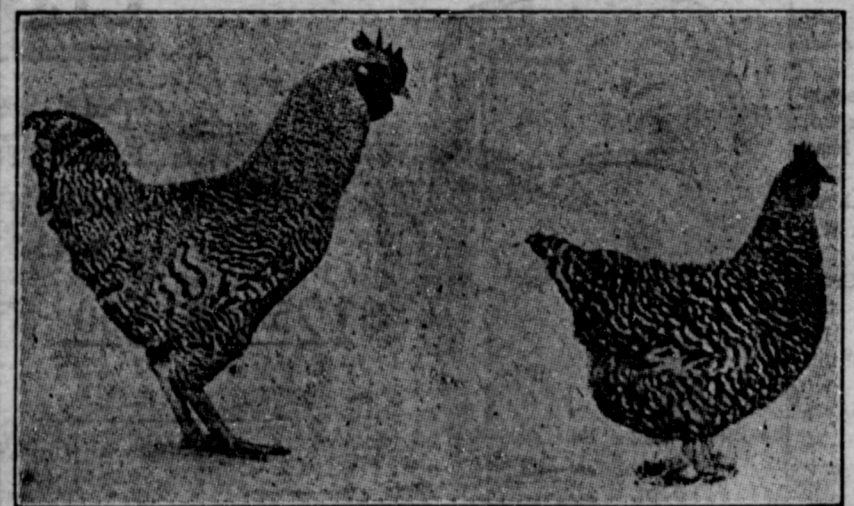
Detail Plans for Making Cement Tile.

I recently needed some 18-inch tile, but the large quantity required and the price asked by the tile yard people staggered me so, as necessity is the mother of invention, I did my own tile manufacturing by using cement. The method I tried was as follows: With two pieces of 1-inch board, 12 inches wide and 24 inches long, laid side by side I nailed two 1x3 inch strips or cleats on the back, writes Edward Grimm in Farmer's Review. This was my base. I then cut a circle out of 1-inch lumber (see drawing) 1 and 1/2 inch wide and 18 inches in diameter on the inside and 21 inches on the outside. This I nailed on the reverse side of my base. I then procured a sheet of galvanized iron 54 inches long so that the ends would lap and nailed 1x2-inch strips on one side beginning 2 inches from the end and nailing them 3 inches apart. These served as stiffeners. The sheet of galvanized iron was bent in a circle with the strips inside and placed on the base inside of the circle as shown in drawing. This furnished the core of my tile. I then made two spreaders to fit inside of the core as illustrated and placed them inside at the bottom to hold the core in place and keep it from collapsing. I then procured another sheet of galvanized iron 64 inches long, allowing for the lap, and stripped it the same as the core, bending it around the circle on the base, with the strips on the outside, holding it in place with band iron bands, top and bottom. This left the inside of the mould perfectly smooth. I then made spreaders sim-

ilar to those used on the inside at the bottom but with a longer strip to extend over the top and nailed a block 1x1 1/2 inch on each end to fit between the core and mould top, holding the top in the same position and the same distance apart as the circle on the bottom held the bottom apart. I am now ready for the cement which I used in the proportion of 2 parts coarse sand to 1 part good Portland cement. After standing over night to set, I removed the top spreaders first, then the bottom spreaders first, then the bottom sheet of galvanized iron or as I call it, the core, and lastly removed the bands from the outside and took off the mould. This left me a good smooth tile, 18 inches in diameter on the inside and 1 1/2 inches thick, which after seasoning several days was ready for use. Should it be desired to make a large number, just make more moulds as they are cheaply made and the work can be done after nightfall and during the evening in any cellar or place where the frost will not touch them while setting.

In making cement tile remember to remove the inside or core first, and the outside last. This prevents the spring of the core from stretching or spreading as would be the case if you should take off the outside mould first, and while the cement is still fresh. Use good Portland cement, and good clean coarse sand. Mix well, and wet by sprinkling while mixing; do not pour in the water, as it will wash out the cement. Tamp well while filling the mould.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE HARDY



The Plymouth Rocks, especially the barred variety, generally rank among the most hardy breeds. There is but one danger line in their keeping, and that is the tendency to overfatten. The Plymouth Rocks are more susceptible to this than any other American variety.

Close in-breeding is one of the curses of the henry. The market poultryman, in order to have quick growing and hardy stock, changes his male birds every year. The fancier cannot well do this, as he will lose the good results of his mating.

Yet the fancier, if he be a practical man, can so inbreed as not to be in danger. With all that, however, the

less inbreeding done the better for the future generations.

Mongrels are a product of a variety of bloods, and it is more difficult to inbreed them to any serious extent. They will not show it so quickly as a thoroughbred, as the latter is bred more in line.

Again the average mongrel hen will not readily overfatten for the reason that more or less Mediterranean blood exists in its makeup. It is only when we have birds of Asiatic crosses that we find a tendency to overfatten.

There is no reason why a thoroughbred should not be as hardy as a dunghill. And they will if they are not too closely inbred.

TWELVE KILLED IN THREE ACCIDENTS

AUTOMOBILES AND TRACTION CARS GET MIXED UP, WITH FATAL RESULTS.

TRACTION CARS MEET HEAD-ON

Curves Responsible for Two of the Accidents and An Unguarded Grade Crossing for Other—Orders Were Disobeyed.

Cleveland, O.—Mrs. Lillian Stepp, wife of Dr. Morris D. Stepp; Morris, their eight-year-old son, and Marie, five-months-old daughter, were killed and Dr. Stepp suffered possible fatal injuries when their automobile was struck by a west-bound baggage car on the Cleveland, Columbus & Southwestern Traction line just west of Kamm's Corners, a western suburb of Cleveland.

The Stepps were going to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kaiser, on the line, whither they had been invited to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Stepp.

Dr. Stepp, a careful driver, had turned his car to drive into the Kaiser driveway when the traction car, running at 50 miles an hour and without sounding a warning, it is declared, rounded a curve not 50 feet distant. The automobile was demolished and the three killed almost instantly.

Trees Hide Approaching Cars.

Tipton, Ind.—Six persons were killed outright and a dozen injured seriously in a head-on collision between a north-bound "limited" passenger car and a south-bound freight car on the line of the Indiana Traction Co. at Ressler Crossing, near this city.

A clump of trees hid the approaching cars, which were going at high speed, and they came together at a curve. The freight car plowed through the front of the limited, demolishing the smoker.

The south-bound freight car overran its stopping place. The motorman had orders to wait at the first stop north of the crossing, it is said, but overran that point, thinking he could make another switch, and ran into the north-bound limited.

The motorman and conductor on the freight car jumped and were not injured.

Under the debris were found the dead, all of whom were in the front car.

The motorman of the limited is said to have been the most careful man on the road.

His conductor had stepped out of the car just in time to escape the crash. The seat behind him was reduced to splinters.

Automobile Hits Electric Train.

Gloucester City, N. J.—Three persons were killed and two severely injured when a big automobile dashed into an electric train of the West Jersey & Seashore railroad at an unguarded crossing here. A party of five had been out for an afternoon ride and were on the way home. The view of the crossing is partly obscured by dwellings, and the chauffeur declares there was no warning of the approach, and he drove to the tracks just as the train bore down and his car dashed into one of the coaches.

SCHWEINFURTH DEAD.

Chicago.—It has just been learned that George Jacob Schweinfurth, one time head of a religious colony on the Weldon farm, near Rockford, Ill., and for more than 20 years a widely-known "Beekmanite," died in this city on July 20 last. Schweinfurth, who in 1880 assumed the mantle of Mrs. Beekman, once well-known free love advocate, retired from the Rockford colony in 1898, following a series of sensational occurrences. The passing of the former "Head of the Church Triumphant" was unnoticed, as he had resided quietly in Chicago for a number of years under the name of "G. J. Furth."

Two Wreck Victims Die.

Terre Haute, Ind.—As a result of injuries sustained when a passenger train crashed into a work train last week, John Cornutt, engineer of the passenger, and William B. Bile, a car inspector, died at a hospital here.

Fatal Snooze on Track.

Delaware, O.—Russell Riddle, aged 25, a farmer, whose home was five miles below Delaware, was run over and killed by a special car on the Delaware, Columbus & Marion line. He went to sleep on the track.

Aviator Killed.

Charles, France.—Aviator Poillet was killed while making a flight with a passenger. The latter escaped with slight injuries. At a height of 90 feet a piece of canvas ripped out from the wing.

Dr. Rucker's Case Dismissed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The case of Catherine Helsdorf against Health Commissioner Dr. W. C. Rucker, of this city, in which Rucker was charged with committing a statutory offense, was dismissed in civil court.

Home Town Helps

WILD HEDGE EASILY MADE

Indigenous Plants Are Useful In All Soils—Grow If They Have Chance.

As showing what may be done on a small lawn at a minimum outlay except in personal labor, bestowed by the owner a few minutes at a time after the day's work had been done, the experience of a few years is instructive. Ten years ago there was not a single tree or shrub on the little lawn, which had been part of an open field, badly run down, so that the crops did not pay for cultivation. There was no belt of timber or shrubs anywhere near, and the winds had unobstructed sweep over the whole locality. The soil was a stiff putty-like clay when wet, and like bricks when dry. In this unpromising situation a real estate syndicate had built two or three houses for sale to possible purchasers. One of them had been rented for a year, but the tenant found the locality so bleak in winter that he left at the end of the year. The place was finally sold at a low price to a young man whose business was in the city, and he had only the early mornings and the evenings after six o'clock to devote to his home lot. He began by digging over a border four or five feet wide, widest on the west, or windward, side, mixing in plenty of coal ashes, of which a large pile had been left by the previous occupant. A swampy brush pasture in the neighborhood was visited frequently, and young shrubs and wild plants were taken home and planted along the border without any attempt at formal or scientific arrangement. In the ten years not more than \$5 has been paid for shrubs, such cultivated plants as lilacs and roses being suckers which were becoming troublesome in the gardens of city friends. Some of the wild plants were obtained during visits to the country, as he generally returned home from such visits with a basket full of plants from the woods. Now, after ten years, the border is a mass of shrubbery and a dense foundation of wild flowering and herbaceous plants, so dense that the highest winds do not break through, and there are always plenty of flowers under the shrubs, the plants seeming to blossom and grow as well as in other native woods. Weeds have been kept out, and the ground forked over every spring, as far as the herbage would permit.

A FAMOUS WATER GARDEN

Village Pinianna, Built in 1570, by Court Argusola of Placenza—Described by Pliny.

In a few instances suburban gardeners have utilized the historic wells imported from Italy as fountain basins, but they are more appropriate when simply set near a fountain. Whenever possible they are appropriately placed near a lake, or a cascade of water, and the wells as well as the fountains, the lakes and the running water all produce the effect of coolness and refreshing that is so important in laying out the gardens of sunny Italy. Probably the most famous is the water garden of the Villa Pinianna, built in 1570 by the Count Argusola of Placenza, and since the property of the Trotti family of Milan. The place takes its name from an intermittent spring in the court, which is supposed to be the one described by Pliny in one of his letters, and it is further celebrated as being the coolest villa of Como. Probably some ambitious owner of an extensive country estate may some day endeavor to lay out his grounds on the same splendid water scale, with all the accompaniments of carved wells and fountains, water-flooded cliffs and cascades, but so far only portions of this famous garden have been reproduced here.

On many of the suburban estates that delight in Italian garden features the well curbs are splendidly carved reproductions of celebrated types, but the original well curbs in ancient form and thronging with historic associations have the preference in the majority of instances. These quaint old Fifteenth Century types are of spacious dimensions and they evidently provided abundant refreshment in their original quarters in historic Italian villas.

Queer Beast—the Porcupine.

Mother Nature surely must have set out to make "something different" the day she invented the porcupine. Here is an animal with a pathetically mild disposition, without cunning or courage, and almost as slow and clumsy as a turtle. It would have been absurd to give him weapons of offense; he would never have the energy to attack anything; so he was given a coat of mail in which he might walk abroad among his enemies and yet be as safe as though he were behind a wall of steel. His upper parts, from his nose to the tip of his thick, muscular tail, are covered with a mass of sharp-pointed quills, intermixed with coarse hair. Each quill is provided with a number of minute barbs, pointing backward, so that, when it is once inserted in the flesh of any animal, the mere movement of the muscles will cause it to work deeper and deeper.—Suburban Life.

Red Cross Shoe

Women with the tenderest feet can wear this dress shoe.

It bends with your foot, follows every movement just as a glove moves with your hand. You wouldn't believe a shoe could be so comfortable. Try it—See how different a fashionable style like this feels in the Red Cross Shoe. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4.



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The Senior girls entertained some of their friends Tuesday evening in the West Parlor of Ladies Hall from 6:30 to 8:00. Welsh rarebit, punch and punchol were served.

The joint Young Peoples Societies meeting at the Union church last Sunday was very successful. Mr. H. C. Woolf gave a resume of the work that the Baptist church is doing for the country. Mr. Watson of the Christian and Mrs. Calfee of the Presbyterian. Special music was given by Mr. and Mrs. Gamble.

Simon Kelley will lead the C. E. meeting at the Union church Sunday night. Subject, "Self-Service or Christ Service?" The meeting begins at 6:15 and every one is cordially invited.

Intercollegiate Athletics, was the subject of President Frost's lecture in upper chapel last Monday. It was part of the paper which he had previously read to members of the Convocation. At the same time Mr. F. O. Clark gave to the lower chapel "Experiences on an Ocean Liner," based on his last summer's trip.

In connection with the road improvements from the post-office to Ellipse Street, which was started last Saturday, Mr. George Gibbs, Jr., arrived in Berea the first of the week. He is the representative of Olmstead Brothers, the firm of landscape gardeners that laid out Cherokee Park in Louisville.

Mr. Joseph Parsons of Alcorn, Jackson County, made a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Parsons of Asbury over last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Anna L. Smith of Bellevue, O., former secretary to President Frost, is to stop in Berea over Saturday and Sunday on her way north from Asheville, N. C.

A nail and hammer sermon, the first of a series of six, was what President Frost called his sermon at Chapel last Sunday night. Taking for his text, "It is well for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth," he preached a sermon at once impressive and inspiring on the dignity of labor and the necessity of forming the right kind of habits in the plastic period of youth.

A moving picture show was given in the College Chapel last Saturday night, and repeated Tuesday night.

Rev. James W. Parsons of Asbury has just finished a series of meetings at Pilot Knob, and this week begins another series at Silver Creek.

About ten o'clock Friday night the ringing of the chapel bell for fire brought out a big crowd of students and townspeople. Up Chestnut Street the students raced with the ladders and pails only to turn back again, for it was a false alarm. The Phi Delta boys were interrupted in their watermelon feast down by the creek to go to the fire which was not to be found.

Some people think that when towns go dry they go dead. See Richmond's testimony on another page.

Judge L. D. Lewis, who has lately moved his family to Berea in order to put his children in school, was a pleasant caller at The Citizen office yesterday.

IF YOU WANT

A NEW STOVE LOOK AT OUR LINE BEFORE YOU BUY.

I have just received a new line of Stoves and Stovepipes.

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

W. J. TATUM

MAIN STREET.



If you want to secure the lowest price of the year, buy winter's coal now.

If you want good service along with good coal permit us to fill your bin at once.

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FOR SALE—A good six-room house on Chestnut Street, lot 66 2-3 by 200 feet. Cellar, cistern, and cement walks.

Address Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, Van Lear, Kentucky; or call on Mrs. Louis Lester, Berea, Kentucky

The Class of 1911 met Monday evening and elected the following officers: President, Mr. Tracy Tutill; Vice-President, Miss Elizabeth Marsh; Treasurer, Miss Marie Babcock; Secretary, Miss Viola Click. It was voted that Miss Bowersox be asked to become an honorary member of the class.

Our Fall Millinery Opening will be Sept 30th and Oct. 1st. Everybody is invited.

Mrs. S. R. Baker. The editor's summary of political happenings was crowded out this week. There will be interesting reading for next week.—The defeat of Tawney and the triumph of Teddy.

Strayed from my place about the 17th of this month a black geld hog. Weight about 150 pounds. Marked with a crop in the left ear and a slit in the right. A liberal reward is offered for its return.

A. P. Settle, Kingston, Ky. Mr. A. T. Thomas of Corbin who was in school two years ago, but who has been in the north since that time has returned for the fall term.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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Moline Wagon—Best in town. Sold by R. J. Engle, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. C. D. Lewis and little daughter, Mary, were both sick last week.

Wallace Adams was in Cincinnati the latter part of last week.

Rev. Otto Bamber of Atlanta, Ga., arrived Saturday to conduct a series of revival meetings at the Baptist church.

Miss Louise Frey was suddenly called to her home at Linnie, Ky., Saturday, on account of the serious illness of her mother.

Miss Nina King expects to leave the latter part of the week for Pleasant Hill, Tenn., where she will be the instructor in sewing for the coming year, in the school there.

WANTED—All the fresh country butter. Top prices.

J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Mr. W. R. Gabbard of Wallaceton was in town at the first of the week.

Mr. Geo. Lampe arrived in Berea Saturday from his home in Cincinnati and will probably enter school.

Mrs. Nora Smith and children of Corbin, Ky., are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler.

Mrs. Malinda Hill's Sunday school class who sold oyster soup, ice cream and water melons in the grove opposite Mr. McWhorter's home last Friday night made a neat little sum of money to defray their Sunday school expenses.

Miss Mary Adams was quite ill at the first of the week.

Mr. Charles Johnson of Indiana was in Berea last week.

Real Estate for sale or rent, call on or address, W. F. Kidd.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. House of California who have been visiting in different parts of the state for the past few weeks were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Wyatt, Saturday night.

The members of the Young Women's Christian Association gave a watermelon feast in the attic of Ladies Hall Saturday afternoon to the girls who are here for the first time. On account of the rain the feast could not be held at the creek as planned, but the attic seemed to furnish quite as attractive a place and the girls had a delightful time.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bender were in town for a few days at the first of the week.

The interior of the Baptist church has been greatly improved by a new carpet for the rostrum and matting for the aisles. This is due principally to the Ladies Missionary Society.

For Shoes, Clothing and Heavy Underwear, go to R. J. Engle, Berea, Ky.

Mr. Samuel Marcovitz, recently from the Pittsburgh Bible Institute, a Roumanian by birth, will speak next Sabbath morning at the Congregational church. Mr. Marcovitz is entering school here this fall. All are invited.

Rev. Benjamin DeYoung and wife will arrive in Berea, Friday, on their way to Gray Hawk, where they will make their home.

Look for the big advertisement from Welch's next week.

Charley Barton who graduated from Berea in 1909, is sick with typhoid fever at his home in Oak Park, Ill.

Mr. Charlie H. Rankins, for several years a student here, but more recently head janitor of the Federal Building in Richmond, was in Berea Thursday renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. F. G. Blazer of Yellow Springs, Ohio, was in Berea for a short time Monday, tending to a few matters of business. He is quite pleasantly located there and enjoying his new work very much.

If you desire a business location in Berea, call on or write, W. F. Kidd.

Among the signs of increase in the ambition of the Berea students may be mentioned the Physics class (studying machinery, electricity, etc.) of eighty members, taught in three divisions, and the class in Cicero, taught in two divisions.

The Rev. W. P. Wilks officiated at the wedding of Frank S. Mullens of Brushy Creek and Miss Maggie Fields at the residence of G. W. Nicely in Berea last Thursday.

Mrs. T. A. Edwards was called to the home of her parents in Croton, Ohio, last week by the sickness and death of her mother, Mrs. J. L. Hall. She returned Tuesday night accompanied by her father.

Read the Library notes in this issue. They should have been in last week, but, in a mass of matter that was crowded out, were overlooked.

Miss Hattie Roesche and Mrs. Golden of Carrollton, Ky., have been visiting their sister and friend Freda Roesche. Mrs. Golden returned to her home Monday morning but Miss Roesche will remain for a while.

Miss Viola Schumaker's address is 346 North Academy Ave., Provo, Utah. She would be glad to hear from all of her Berea friends. She is teaching the School of Methods in the Brigham Young University, at a salary of \$1,400.

Miss Ethel Putnam is at East Grand Forks, Minnesota, in charge of the Domestic Science Department. Her classes in cooking make an exhibit at the Fair at Cookston.

Mr. Verne Schumaker, who was a student in 1907-8, is at his home at Kelley's Station, Penn., and is acting as agent for the Rand McNally Co., in the sale of maps for schools.

The Academy now numbers over two hundred and pupils are still being enrolled. The largest previous enrollment was in 1907-8, when it amounted to 168.

Albert Osborne will study dentistry at the University of Chicago this year.

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INCORPORATED

Berea, Kentucky

M. V. Roberts, a student of 1906, is visiting his father-in-law, Mr. Ambrose, and is greeting old friends. His wife has been here for several weeks. Mrs. Roberts was a charter member of Pi Epsilon Pi and the Society was glad to greet her last Friday evening in its meeting.

Ralph H. Osborne represented the American Aluminum Co. of Pittsburg at the Toronto Exposition, and in two weeks he and his assistant sold over \$1200 worth of aluminum ware.

Robert Burnam, Jr., of Richmond was in town last Wednesday.

Bandilio Castellano and Emilio Garcia of Cuba have come to enter school.

Welch is now making preparations to handle "everything." Mrs. Robert H. Cowley returned to Berea last Friday.

Mr. C. H. Dietrich with his daughter Ruth stayed at Boone Tavern a few days the first of the week.

Miss Marion Swain entertained a number of young people at Boone Tavern last Wednesday night in celebration of her birthday.

Aunt Sallie Wilmore and Jerry Mitchell were married last Wednesday evening. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

Mrs. Dinsmore who has lingered at the Dinsmore summer cottage in Northern Wisconsin is expected home next Saturday.

Miss Melissa Ballard who has been with the Dinsmores all summer will return with Mrs. Dinsmore.

Prof. James Watt Raine preached last Sunday at the Union Church on "Courage." The comments were all most favorable.

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A very attractive Selection in striking New Models, and Handsome patterns in high-grade fabrics for dressy young fellows. All wool. Cassimers and fancy worsteds.

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Don't fail to see the bargains in laces, embroideries, braids, trimmings, dress fabrics, and the very best and latest in linens, shantungs—and don't forget the chinaware at

MRS. EARLY'S

SERMON OF PRES. FROST

In Chapel Sunday evening, Sept. 25—First of a Series.

NAIL AND HAMMER SERMON—No. 1.

The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies.—Ecc. xi. 2.



Sermons are of different kinds. Many sermons are like the water that is poured upon cloth, which passes away but leaves the cloth whiter. But a nail and hammer sermon is one which is intended to remain in the memory as a nail remains in an oak timber.

It is a rare thing for me to be able to preach here in my own College pulpit. Often I am away struggling with the State Legislature or seeking friends and funds for our work. It is doubtful whether this series of six sermons can be finished. Whatever I can preach I wish to be of the nail and hammer kind.

The truths which I wish to give you are all very important truths. They are not new, but they are true. They are not original truths, not my truth, but they are God Almighty's truth. And these sermons will be important because they are spoken to young people, and because they are spoken by one who loves them.

Two books in our Bible are supposed to have been written by the prophet Jeremiah. One of these is called the book of Lamentations. It contains five poems of lament over the downfall of the Hebrew nation, but it is not composed wholly of tears. It abounds in pictures of great tenderness and beauty, and it contains some gems of wisdom that might well stand in the book of Proverbs. Among these gems of wisdom I have chosen out of the third chapter, verse twenty-seven, as our first nail—the first clustre of truths which I ask the Lord to enable me to put into your hearts so that they will stay like nails in oak.

It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth. (Lamentations iii: 27.)

The Lord teaches us for the most part in parables and figures. He does not use the language of prose and of science, but the language of poetry and imagination. Christ says, "Ye are the salt of the earth." That is not literally true, but it conveys a spiritual truth; salt is the saving element. We understand truth better, and we feel it more deeply, when it comes to us through these parables, figures, comparisons.

The text does not mean then that it is good for a man to be harnessed up with oxen at the plow, but there is something in the yoke that is an emblem, a resemblance, a likeness to the thing that is to be taught.

The Anchor is the emblem of hope. As an anchor takes hold with its iron claws of the rocks at the bottom of the sea, and holds the ship from drifting with the storm, so hope holds a man when trouble like ocean waves beats upon him. The north star is the emblem of fidelity. All other heavenly bodies change and vary in their place in the firmament, but the north star is always in the same position, and we can locate ourselves and other things by that one truthful, changeless star.

Now of what is a yoke an emblem? We have all seen yokes; many of us have used them and made them. A yoke is a piece of wood riding the neck of an ox. The yoke binds him to his mate, and ties him to his load. The yoke is worn in the day and taken off at night. The yoke is what makes the ox useful—without the yoke his strength would be of no account—he would not be an ox but only a "beef creature." The yoke is a thing of great significance. Without it we could get no value out of the ox except by killing him. The yoke in fact makes the ox. The yoke is the emblem and symbol of work.

The text then means that it is good for a man to bear hard labor in his youth.

The beautiful story in the beginning of the Bible teaches this. It represents God as making man in his own image, and starting him out on his life as an immortal being. God placed him in the garden with its four rivers full of flowers, and fruits, and birds, insects and living creatures,

and made him the master there, gave him dominion. But it was not a dominion of idleness. The man was to dress the garden, and to keep it, and to tame the beasts, and subdue the earth. That was Paradise.

Paradise does not mean lying abed. Paradise does not mean sucking an orange that grew of itself. Paradise does not mean having somebody to wait upon you. Paradise means dressing and keeping God's garden. It means subduing the earth. It means activity, creation, bringing things to pass. Paradise means work.

How different from this Bible idea is the idea of shoddy aristocracy. You hear people talk as though labor were a disgrace. "Let oxen and black folks work" they say, "our people are too good to work. Our hands must be kept soft, (they don't say so much about keeping them clean) and we must sit on the porch and fold our hands in idleness, and let others toil, or let the work be undone. We are above working; we count work a disgrace."

You hear such things said, and you see these idle people sitting listless and unemployed, while the garden fence falls down, and the clothes are unmade, and no hand will be lifted until they wake up actually hungry in the morning and cut just enough fire-wood to cook a breakfast, and then down they sit again idle on the porch. What do you think about it? Is labor a disgrace, or is idleness a disgrace? Which?

Paul did not think it a disgrace to earn his living making tents. "These hands," he tells us, "these hands have ministered to my necessities." Jesus Christ did not feel ashamed that his father was a workman, a carpenter.

But the pleaders for idleness have other claims. Those who do not say that work is a disgrace say that labor is a hardship. Here come the foolish mothers who say that work will be too hard for their tender daughters, and that labor will break the playful spirits of their young sons. Here come the young people themselves saying "We want to have a good time. We can't bear to be harnessed down to work."

The answer is that work is not a hardship but a joy. God made us to work, and except as our nature is perverted we find in work our chief happiness. The true enjoyment of rest and recreation comes only when there has been work before it. How can a man rest unless he has worked? How can a man relax unless he has first tightened the nerves of exertion? How can young people have a holiday unless there has been school time well spent before it? "If all the days were vacant holidays to play would be as tedious as to work." He who spends all his time in bed becomes a sick man if he was not sick before. The joy of rest and play come only when they alternate with serious toil. Without the toil they become a disease and dissipation.

And it is the fact as I believe, that when we have the properly balanced life, with its alternation of toil and rest, and its due proportion of work and play, there is greater joy in the work than in the play, greater satisfaction in the hours of toil than in the hours of rest. Let me appeal to your own highest experience. Play is good after serious exertion. Let the animal spirits have their fling. Jump the rope, play the game, romp, pour out the lemonade, laugh and be gay. Let the hour be filled with all harmless and beneficial sport. It is good, and in its place and measure better than anything else we could have. Now compare your experience in that hour of mirth with your experience in a creative hour of toil in which you have solved a problem in Arithmetic, or mastered a tune at the organ, or grafted a fruit-tree in the garden. Both experiences are good—the mirth and the toil. Each is helped by the other—the mirth prepares you for the toil and the toil prepares you for the mirth. But if you could weigh them and balance them, the hour of wholesome mirth, and the hour of creative toil, the hour of toil would be the better of the two.

And so of work and rest. How sweet is the hour of rest after exertion. To come back to the quiet porch; to meet the dear ones from whom you have been separated since the noon meal; to wash away the grime of toil; to sit down free from care. This is truly joy, and it is often pictured as the reward of toil, and such it is. But after all there is another reward. With that sweet evening hour compare the bright hour of morning when your strength and vitality were at their greatest. Take that morning hour when with perspiration which you did not feel, and with exertions which were a pleasure, and with a skill which made you feel like a Lord of Creation, you drove your plow, or swung your ax, or taught your school, or piled your household task. Both those experiences were good—the rest and the exertion.

Each enhanced the other—the rest made the exertion possible, and the exertion made the rest possible. Neither is to be disparaged, but if you could estimate and compare them, and appraise them, that morning hour of divine activity would be the best. Work is not a hardship it is a blessing.

And observe this: Work is an exercise of the soul as well as the body. The ox himself shows it. He has a dull, animal soul. But when he thrusts his shoulder into the yoke and drags the load behind him you see from his rolling eye that all the soul that is in him is active. Much more is this the case with man. The mind directs the hand, and shares its toil. In some activities, like preaching, the mind is far more active than the body, and in some the mind does practically all. Mental toil is a yoke of exertion and enjoyment. And in every useful task there is a chance for skill, for head work and heart work as well as for hand work. Take a farmer gathering his apples: the bodily toil is good. He is in the open air, on the grass, and in the tree top, exercising all his body as he mounts the ladder, rolls the barrels, and picks the apples. His mind is active; he must sort the fruit, and pack it with care. And his heart is cheered; he remembers the setting and the grafting of the trees; he anticipates the enjoyment of the fruit which he keeps, and he is planning for the use of the money from that which he sells. Farm work is a yoke, but it is not a hardship.

And the man who toils with his brains is brother to the man who toils with his hands. You may see in our library sets of books, volume one, two, and three, entitled the works of such and such a man. That man is not remembered for his toil of hand, but these books are his works; they stand for his industry, his application, his exertion of mind. It is good for each kind of worker to have some taste of the other's work. The farmer and the carpenter ought to work somewhat with their heads as well. And the man who writes books, or preaches, ought to know the difference between a wheelbarrow and a grindstone. The greatest men are sure to see this. The wisest farmers, blacksmiths, lumbermen and sailors have a respect for the labor of the head. And the greatest teachers, writers and professional men have a respect for labor of the hand. Walter Scott, the poet, and George Washington, both worked on their own farms. And Longfellow, the College professor, was himself a gardener, and showed his regard for manual labor by his poem entitled The Village Blacksmith.

"Each morning sees some task begun
Each evening sees it close;
Something accomplished, something done
Has earned a night's repose."
...
"He looks the whole world in the face
For he owes not any man."

There is one other objection to work. The lazy man is often a good arguer. He asks me "If work is such a good thing, why are we all trying to get away from it? Why do we try to save steps, and invent labor-saving machinery, and make things easy and handy?"

There are two answers: First, some people are trying to escape from work, and they are surely making a great mistake. Just as soon as they succeed in fixing things so that they have no work, no care, no responsibility, no duty, no cause for exertion, they lose interest in life and become grievously unhappy. Many a man has worked hard for years, saving money so that he could retire from business and rest. And when he succeeded, and began to rest, he has found out his mistake, and he has either gotten back to work in some way, or wasted away and died before his time. Nobody in this world is happy except through work and strenuous living.

But secondly as for these labor-saving inventions they are not to save people from work, but simply to enable them to do more work. When I got a typewriter for my office it was to enable me to get out twice as many letters, and when a second typewriter came that was to make it possible to write still more letters. There are so many things to be done in this world, and so many tasks that have been waiting for long years, that the great, happy, open-eyed worker of the world are hastening through their present work so that they may get to this neglected work that never has been done at all.

But the yoke is an emblem of something besides work. It is the emblem of obedience. When the ox puts his neck into the yoke we say he is "broken." That means that he is trained or educated so that instead of running wild he becomes useful; instead of living an aimless life he is attached to a master; he exchanges the joys of the buffalo, and the deer, and other wild creatures, for the steady joys of a worker. The yoke is the symbol of obedience.

The Bible teaches us that the way of obedience is the way of welfare and happiness. Jesus says,

"Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

Now for some people it is harder to believe in obedience than to believe in work. They toss their heads like the wild steer and say, "No, we never will obey anybody. We will do as we please. We propose to be free and independent." That sounds well, let us look into it.

Here are a party of travelers on their way to the gold mines of Alaska. They have never been there before. The way is dangerous, and hard to trace and follow. One man knows the way. Now shall the other men follow him, or shall they be free and independent, and go each man for himself?

Here are a company of people on a ship. No one of them can manage the ship alone. One must hold the rudder, and another must take observations of the stars, and another must spread the sails, and so on. They must work together if the ship is to be driven to the desired haven. Now people cannot work together without a captain, and there cannot be a captain unless there is obedience.

Here is one of the great differences between a civilized man and a savage. The savage is free and independent. He will not obey a captain, and so he never can have a big ship. And he never can have anything else that is big for the same reason.

What is the use of freedom and independence unless we can have the blessing of safety and society? We use our freedom when we choose our guide, but a guide we must have. We exercise our independence when we elect our captain, but the captain is necessary, and he must be obeyed.

Obedience is not slavery. The slave follows a command through fear. The soldier follows a command through choice. The soldier does not and cannot choose each particular march and evolution, but he has chosen his side in the war, and he freely leans upon the wisdom and experience of his general. The child does not, and cannot, choose each little household task, but he is a loyal member of the family, and gladly does the things assigned him by his parents. The student of his own choice enters a school in which there is an orderly and regulated life. He desires to learn how to live by rule. He cannot at once understand the full reason for all the rules, but he is like the child and the soldier, loyal to the institution to which he belongs. The child, the soldier, the student do not submit to authority—they choose the guidance of experience in those above them.

And more and more with the child and the student there is an understanding of the reasons for the things they do. Thus they come to obey not the parent or the teacher but their own idea of the will of God. Parents and teachers have done their work when the young people become as we say conscientious—that is, when they learn to obey God directly as his will is revealed in their own hearts.

And we do not obey God, except sometimes at the very first, through fear. We see his goodness; we share his great desire for the good of all creatures. We are identified with him as a child with a parent, as a soldier with a great commander.

And then there is the obedience to one's own best purposes—the repression of wayward impulses, the management of our own nature. We must put the yoke of control and reason upon our impulses and passions. We must be strong willed but not willful. And for this we need a captain.

Parents and teachers, here is your highest function—to bring the young souls that you love into lives of obedience to conscience and to Christ. Young ladies and gentlemen of Berea, this is the greatest thing you have to do—to put on this yoke—to learn to manage yourselves—to bring all your impulses and desires into obedience to the rule of your conscience, your reason, and your God. We can show you and teach you; we can love you and pray for you; but you must do this great thing for yourselves.

But the last part of our text is, for tonight, the most important. It tells us that the yoke is good for a man in his youth.

This matter of yoke-bearing is not to be put off. Work is good for all and obedience is good for all; but the text insists that it is good for a man in his youth.

Have you ever heard this teaching before? Did you ever hear the verse, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it?" Did you ever hear the proverb, "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined?" You must have heard some of these sayings, but there is now new and startling evidence that they are true.

If you could have visited Greece in the days of her glory you would no doubt have gone to the world-famous temple at Delphi. That temple was adorned with priceless marbles, ivories, gold and precious stones. But these have all been pillaged away. Even the marble pillars were during the dark ages put into the lime kiln and burned. All that magnificence

that was once one of the wonders of the world has passed away. But one part of the adornment of the temple has survived—not a piece of marble, not a gem, not a statue, but an inscription. The builders had asked the seven wise men of Greece each to write a motto to be inscribed on the temple, and those mottoes, those thoughts, those immaterial sentiments have been preserved in the memories and books of men, and they will probably be preserved now forever. One of those mottoes consisted of just two Greek words: Gnothi seauton, "Know thyself."

It is a wise saying. How can we do right or be right unless we know ourselves? And how little we do know of ourselves. The Bible is valuable in large degree because it tells us about human nature, which is our nature. And the greatest teachers are those that can help us to know ourselves.

Did you ever hear of "body snatchers," people who by night dig up dead bodies in the graveyard and sell them to students at the medical schools? They do not do it as much as they used to, because now ways are provided for medical students to cut up the bodies of animals, and because people are now generally willing when a person dies to allow the doctor to examine the body so that he may find out all he can to help him cure other people.

But the cutting up of human bodies has shown us some wonderful things. It has shown us how the mind acts on the body, and how the body acts on the mind.

The mind acts on the body through the nerves. And when the nerves have done a thing once they do it a second time more easily. Action changes the nerves. The nerves in a dead body will show what was the character of the man in life.

Now that is the nerve record of habits. To start the habit the brain and soul had to pay attention and telegraph directions for each separate motion. By and by the nerves got so used to these motions that they carry on the process almost alone, and the brain is free to think of other things. This is the law: Whatever the soul or will has made the nerves do once, that thing they can do more easily a second time, and finally they can do it without any help from the will and even in spite of the will.

I take a piece of unfolded smooth paper, and carefully fold it in any way I please. That gives the paper a habit. A second time I can fold it in the same way very easily, and after a time I can hardly fold it in any other way. The paper is creased with folds which it would take a hot iron to press out. That is an illustration of habit.

Now the greatest man in America for studying such things was Prof. Wm. James of Harvard University, who died this past summer. Here is his book, which is studied by the advanced students in our Collegiate department. He says:

"The nerves of habit doom us to fight out the battle of life upon the lines of our early choice. ... The period between twenty and thirty is the critical one in the formation of intellectual and professional habits; the period below twenty is more important still for the fixing of personal habits. ... Hardly ever is a language learned after twenty spoken without a foreign accent; hardly ever can a youth transferred to the society of his betters unlearn the nasality and other vices of speech bred in him by the associations of his growing years. ... The great thing then, in all education, is to make our nervous system our ally instead of our enemy. ... We must make automatic and habitual as many useful actions as we can, and guard against the growing into ways that will be disadvantageous to us, as we should guard against the plague. The more of details of our daily life we can hand over to the effortless custody of automatism, (so that they will go without thought,) the more our higher powers of mind will be set free for their own proper work. There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision. ... The physiological study of mental conditions is thus the most powerful ally of the preacher. The hell to be endured hereafter, of which theology tells, is no worse than the hell we make for ourselves in this world by habitually fashioning our characters in the wrong way. Could the young realize how soon they will become mere walking bundles of habits, they would give more heed to their conduct while in the plastic state. We are spinning our own fates, good or evil, and never to be undone. Every smallest stroke of virtue or vice leaves its never so little scar. The drunken Rip Van Winkle, in Jefferson's play excuses himself for every fresh dereliction by saying, 'I won't count this time.' Well, he may not count it, and a kind Heaven may not count it; but it is being counted none the less. Down among his nerve cells and fibres the molecules are counting it, registering and storing it up to be used against him when the next temptation comes. Nothing we ever do is, in strict scientific literalness, wiped out. Of course this has its good side as well as its bad one. As we

become permanent drunkards by so many separate drinks, so we become saints in the moral and authorities and experts in the practical and scientific spheres, by so many separate acts and hours of work. Let no youth have any anxiety about the upshot of his education, whatever the line of it may be. If he keeps faithfully busy each hour of the working day, he may safely leave the final result to itself. He can with perfect certainty count on waking up some fine morning, to find himself one of the competent ones of his generation, in whatever pursuit he may have singled out. Silently, between all the details of his business, the power of judging, in all that class of matter, will have built itself up within him as a possession that will never pass away."

"It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." Let me remind you of some cases in which this has proved true.

You have all heard of Daniel Webster. When he was ten years old he was sitting one day with his father in the hayfield, and the father said, "Daniel, exert yourself, improve all your opportunities—you may do far better in life than I have done." The little boy threw himself upon his father's breast, and promised never to idle away a moment that might be devoted to study. In five years he entered Dartmouth College, and in eight years, while still in college, he delivered a fourth of July oration before the citizens of Hanover which embraced all the great principles which distinguished Daniel Webster's entire public career. The ten year old boy in the hayfield had in eight years made himself into Daniel Webster, the statesman. Of course he had done it by hard work and obedience to the laws of his conscience. It was good for Daniel Webster that he bore the yoke in his youth.

The distinguished French patriot LaFayette was the son of nobility, and might easily have shirked all yokes. But he devoted himself to study, mastered foreign languages, history, philosophy, and military science. You have heard of his coming to America to assist Washington in the revolutionary war. Congress made him a major general, and gave a vote of thanks for his victory of Monmouth. How old do you suppose he was? Only one and twenty. It was good for him to bear the yoke in his youth.

It is not the genius of these men which we admire, but the fact that they worked and studied and obeyed the laws of conscience in early years. Isaac Newton had so studied, trained himself, and borne the yoke in his early years that he made his great discovery at 23. Sir Humphrey Davy made his great discovery at 21. McCormick invented his reaper at 22. James Watt, kinsman of our Prof. Raine, perfected his first work on the steam engine before he was 30. Geo. Bancroft, the historian, won the doctorate in Philosophy at Gottingen at 20. Elihu Burrett the learned blacksmith sat down to study night after night with aching limbs and calloused hands, and mastered 50 languages by the time he was 27. Livingston was a weaver at 12 and spent his first earnings for a Latin grammar. He was exploring Africa at 23. All these men bore the yoke in their youth.

John Tyndall, the scientist, at 12 was errand boy to a surveyor. A fellow workman saw his ability and advised him to study. Next morning Tyndall was at his books at five o'clock, and he kept up that morning study for a dozen years.

Bayard Taylor, the traveler, lecturer and poet, wrote in his diary at 16, "I am now a humble teacher, but I might by unremitting and arduous intellectual and moral exertion become a light, a star, among the names of my country. May it be." His prayer was fulfilled.

Wendell Phillips, America's greatest orator, when 14 years of age heard Lyman Beecher preach upon the theme "You belong to God." He went home, locked his door and prayed, "O God, I belong to thee, take what is thine own." From that hour he spurned temptation and undertook every duty with courage. At 26 he quelled the Boston mob. He had borne the yoke of obedience.

George Washington at 13 copied out a hundred and ten maxims and rules, of good behavior. Thus he sought to put on the yoke of obedience.

Now I have been mentioning young men just like those who are before me. What was good for them will be good for you. What was possible for them is in a degree at least possible to each one of you. But there is no time to be lost; your habits are becoming fixed, your characters are getting settled. Soon it will be said, "He that is unjust let him be unjust still; he that is filthy let him be filthy still; he that is holy let him be holy still." Make a new resolution tonight, and live up to it tomorrow. Look at the reward. I shall not see as much of it as you will see. But I believe in the great future for those who bear the yoke in their youth.

"For the grandest times are before us, And the world is yet to see The noblest worth of this old earth In the men that are to be."

6

Blank

After The Grippe

"I am much pleased, to be able to write and thank you for what Cardui has done for me," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Gilliland, of Siler City, N. C.

"Last February, I had the Grippe, which left me in bad shape. Before that, I had been bothered with female trouble, for ten years, and nothing seemed to cure it.

"At last, I began to take Cardui. I have taken only three bottles, but it has done me more good than all the doctors or than any other medicine I ever took."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

For the after-effects of any serious illness, like the Grip, Cardui is the best tonic you can use.

It builds strength, steadies the nerves, improves the appetite, regulates irregularities and helps bring back the natural glow of health.

Cardui is your best friend, if you only knew it. Think of the thousands of ladies whom Cardui has helped! What could possibly prevent it from helping you?

Remember you cannot get the benefit of the Cardui ingredients in any other medicine, for they are not for sale in any drug store except in the Cardui bottle. Try Cardui.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

President Frost is a good nail driver. See him in the act as pictured in our supplement; but don't stop with looking—read, and the nails will be clinched.

Farms sometimes wear out, but they should not. On another page Mr. S. L. Clark shows not only how soil fertility may be maintained, but how the crop yield may be increased.

LIBRARY NOTES

Students will please read the regulations concerning the use of the Library which are posted on the outside of the Library door.

For the benefit of our teachers and other busy people, a selected and classified list of interesting articles in the September magazines is here given. A similar list will probably be given each month of the school year.

RELIGION

Religious Situation in Russia—Missionary Review.
Romance of Missions, and their Lack of Romance—C. H. Brent, Outlook, Sept. 17.

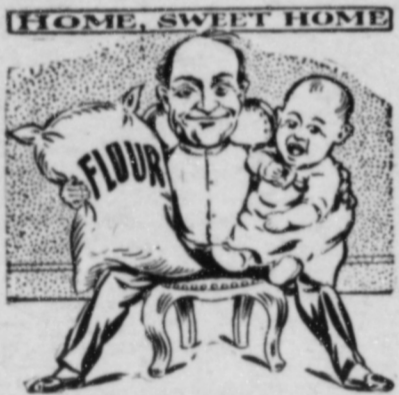
EDUCATION

Teaching of Elementary English—J. H. Wilcock, Education.
History of Art as a College Discipline—T. L. Blaney, Education.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th of December, A. D. 1936.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



Made by..... **BEREA ROLLER MILLS**Ky.
ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

Timber Lands Wanted

We are in the market for two tracts of timber land of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres.

Owners must write us immediately stating price, terms and location.

Porter-Howell Co.
Berea, Kentucky

SCIENCE

A Unique Collection of Arithmetics—L. C. Karpinski, Popular Science Monthly.

Trail of the Plume Hunter—W. L. Finley, Atlantic Monthly.

BIOGRAPHY

Sojourns of John Keats—J. G. Speed, Century.

Shakespeare and the Blackfriars—C. W. Wallace, Century.

Edmund Rostand and "Chantecler"—Ange Galdemar, McClure.

THE WHITE PLAGUE

(Continued from First Page)

public and private buildings, sidewalks and highways, (which is only a habit and nuisance) soon but few and very few consumptives could be found.

d. By discovering the disease in its early stages and curing the patient, thus removing a source of infection to others.

e. By educating the community as to the nature of the disease, that it is communicable, preventable and curable.

f. By educating the people to keep their systems in such physical condition as to enable them to resist the germ.

g. By advocating fresh air, out door life, sunshine, rest, no overwork, wholesome food and temperate habits.

My advice to all that have not acquired the disease is this: To get it out of mind at once that it is not communicable. Do not visit the consumptive if you have a weak lung and a weak constitution unless the consumptive and family are perfectly clean about the disease in every respect. Never sleep with a consumptive. Do not eat or drink after consumptives. The old gourd that stands in the water bucket from November to November, and all the family and all the country around drink from day after day is the best germ incubator in existence.

Today there is 75 per cent more consumptives in the mountains than ought to be here. Consumption is being checked in the cities and we have a much better chance to check the spread of it here, because we have the fresh air and room. The progress of consumption here is kept up by the continual visiting of the neighbors and friends of the consumptive and by the belief which prevails among the mountain people that this disease is not caused by a germ and is not communicable.

In another letter at an early date I shall explain more fully how to prevent and cure the GREAT WHITE PLAGUE "at home by commencing in time.

C. T. Ricketts, M. D.

RED CROSS STAMP SALE 1910

All Societies Combine in Sale—Proceeds to Fight Consumption.

Arrangements for the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals for 1910 were announced in a bulletin issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Red Cross. "A million for Tuberculosis" will be the slogan of the 1910 campaign.

Two features of the sale this year are unique and will bring considerable capital to the tuberculosis fighters. The American National Red Cross is to issue the stamps as in former years, but this organization will work in close co-operation with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which body will share in the proceeds of the sales. The charge to local associations for the use of the national stamps has been reduced also from 20 per cent to 12½ per cent, which will mean at least \$50,000 more for tuberculosis work in all parts of the United States.

The stamps are to be designed as "Red Cross Seals" this year and are to be placed on the back of letters instead of on the front.

The National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries through its President, Mr. John A. Kingsbury of New York, has issued a letter calling upon all state and local anti-tuberculosis associations to unite with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Red Cross Society in the sale of Christmas seals and the extermination of tuberculosis. Every effort will be made to discourage the use of local stamps and to encourage the distribution of the national stickers. It is expected that over 430 anti-tuberculosis associations and hundreds of Red Cross societies in every state of the Union will unite in the sale of Christmas seals.

The Woman's Clubs of Kentucky will unite with the Kentucky Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in the sale of these stamps in Kentucky, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Tuberculosis and Health campaign, carried on by these organizations. There are about 20,000 cases of tuberculosis in our state today with hospital accommodation for only about 120 cases. This disease alone causes 6,500 deaths every year in our state. It is truly the concern of every citizen to aid

in this work of stamping out this preventable scourge which is the cause of so much unnecessary suffering.

RICHMOND'S ARGUMENT AGAINST THE SALOON

(Continued from first page)

Richmond has been sober three years, after sixty years of drunkenness, murder, and stagnation. In those three years we have made more progress than during any twenty previous years. And we owe absolutely nothing to the element that would make us all drunk again.

And yet during those three "dry" years we had to combat the evil influences and criminal practices of a large element of those who attached their names to petitions for reopening saloons here.

Stirring Appeal.

I hope the twenty thousand country people who reside outside of Richmond will force the grass to grow knee-deep on our Main street if we allow saloons to re-open. I hope the Legislature will cut off the appropriation for our Normal School if we vote back saloons here. I say this because but for the country people today our proud city would be a wilderness; and but for the "dry" counties of eastern and central Kentucky our Normal School would be but a Prep. school with 40 home children, instead of having at present nearly 1,000 of the coming citizens, male and female, of all Eastern Kentucky, who never in their lives saw an open saloon. 85 per cent of the crime committed in Richmond was due to saloons. Murder, arson, stabbings, shootings, vagrancy and misery originated in them. Since they closed July 1, 1907, every form of crime has decreased, and peace and prosperity have grown in proportion. Ask the laborers, ask the JAILER.

Witnesses for Temperance.

Ask the Court Officials, from Judge Benton on down. Ask the City Judge, the Police Chief—(Thank God for Jim Allman), ask the leading colored citizens. The latter have increased their property since saloons closed from \$65,000 to \$100,000—ask the City Collector. The whites have increased their property valuations since saloons closed, \$1,000,000—ask the City Assessor. The Water Company has laid two miles of new mains, and built a new \$30,000 reservoir. The Electric Company has installed new machinery. There have been built more concrete walks than in all our previous history. More residences erected ALL OVER RICHMOND than in ten solid years. Ask the Builders. A brand new Fire Department and city debt decreased. More stores remodeled, and not a single vacant building in the city. Both white and colored school buildings enlarged at cost of \$25,000, to accommodate increased attendance. New \$12,000 passenger station. New mills, another wholesale grocery, and 60 automobiles in town. Even the colored people are now able to own autos. The poor people now buy beef steak instead of liver. Ask the butchers. There are \$358,000 more now on deposit in our four city banks, and two new banks in the county. Two miles of new streets, and daily visits by two garbage carts. One less policeman because 1,500 fewer cases of drunkenness. Streets oiled and swept by machinery. A mile of main sewers built without bonding the city. \$15,000 stone Catholic church erected, and \$10,000 worth of improvements upon Hotel Glyndon, and free mail delivery by carriers installed, ALL since saloons closed. Politics no longer dominated by saloons and whiskey no longer potent in elections, freeing can didates from the curse of "treating." Farmers tell me if Richmond votes wet they will trade at Berea, which has been dry for years and years. So mote it be.

I have only half stated the "dry" side of the question. I challenge any "wet" advocate to debate the issue with me from Big Hill to Pookey. Until we settle the saloon question all over Kentucky, I am going to fight for Mayor Rice's motto: "The Boy is above the Dollar." I can do that best by helping to close every licensed saloon in Kentucky. They have put my relatives and friends out of business, and I want to get even. To be called a "crank" by such cattle is an additional incentive. "Lay on McDuff, and damned be he who first cries hold enough."

Clarence E. Woods, ex-Mayor.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from First Page)

for congress in the 8th district, has challenged his opponent, the Honorable Harvey Helm of Stanford, the present congressman, to meet him in a series of debates. Mr. Helm's answer has not yet been received. Mr. Helm's plurality in the last election was 1,676. Colonel Ewell says that he is confident he can overcome those figures in the coming election.

MORE PELLAGRA:—Five well developed cases of pellagra are reported from the Western Kentucky Asylum; two deaths are said to have occurred from the disease. The Asylum authorities report that the disease in each case had developed before the afflicted were brought to the Asylum.

"BLACK HAND" IN KENTUCKY:—The night riders in Kentucky have adopted the "black hand" methods, as it seems from a report emanating from Kuttawa to the effect that twenty-five letters have been received by tobacco growers of Crittenden County, warning them that they must pool their crops or suffer the consequences.

STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:—The doctors of the state are holding their annual session at Lexington this week. The meeting is said to be well attended, and there is great interest both in the program and in the extensive displays of medicines, instruments, apparatus, etc.

THE CLAY STATUE:—The monument commission has decided that the damage to the Clay monument in the cemetery at Lexington by lightning, which was reported in last week's issue of The Citizen, can be repaired. The damaged sections are to be replaced by new ones. The original sculptor, Mr. Mulligan, will have charge of the work.

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Maintaining Soil Fertility.

By MR. S. L. CLARK

Crop Yield for Fifty Years.

Prof. Thorn of the Ohio Experiment Station has looked up the record of the yield of wheat and corn in each county of the State as reported by the assessors from 1850 to 1900, and his figures show the yield of these crops to be the same at the close as at the beginning of the half century.

In the case of wheat the decline was steady from the first until about the time commercial fertilizers began to be made. Then there was a gain for about ten years. But from that time on there was a steady decline in the yield until the close of the period.

In the corn crop there was a steady decrease in the yield from the start for forty years, but for the remaining ten years there was a slight gain.

A similar study has been made of the crop returns of Missouri, and the results are the same as in the case of Ohio.

Effect of Stock Raising.

These figures are of interest also as showing the influence of stock raising on maintaining soil fertility; for it was found that the greatest falling off in crop yield followed closely upon the time of low prices for stock, which, of course, always resulted in a reduction in the amount of stock kept by the farmers.

Cause of Decline.

That there should have been a decline, after the gain in yield produced by the use of commercial fertilizers, is thought to be due to the neglect of farmers who had begun to use the commercial fertilizers to take as great care in storing and applying their barn-yard manures. If they had been as diligent in this respect, it is thought that the manure plus the fertilizer would at least have maintained the yield.

Two other Factors.

But not only do we have to consider the use of commercial fertilizer and the decline in the use of the stable manure in the study of this report. There are two other things that are to be taken into consideration.

Machinery.

During these fifty years there was a phenomenal increase in the manufacture and use of every kind of farm machinery for plowing and cultivating the soil. The use of this machinery should have resulted in an increased yield, it would seem.

Educational Facilities.

This was also the time of the establishing of the State Universities, Experiment Stations, the publishing of enormous quantities of valuable reports and bulletins and their free distribution, the establishing of farmers' lecture courses and the sending of expert lecturers to farmers' institutes. The result of all this should have been to greatly help the farm-

er in his efforts to maintain soil fertility and increase the yield of his crops. But in spite of all this Prof. Thorn's figures show the soil yield at the end of the fifty years to be the same as at the beginning.

Need Leguminous Crops.

Now we can only claim an advance in farming methods when we can show that the fertility has been maintained and that there has been an increased yield per acre. The only thing we can boast of now is that after fifty years there is no decline, or rather that the decline has been checked, and that is something. But where is the advance to come in? The answer is that we must look to the leguminous crops. Not only must we continue the use of the commercial fertilizer, be careful in the saving and applying of all stable manure, and use the best modern machinery, thus properly cultivating the soil—doing this we may only expect to hold our own,—we must turn to the leguminous crops—vetch, cow peas, alfalfa, and clover. It is by these that we may expect to enrich the soil sufficiently to give a reasonable increase in yield per acre.

Some Experiment Stations report that vetch when well grown captures 160 lbs of nitrogen per acre, and clover, 63 pounds. This purchased in fertilizers would cost 20 cents per pound. A crop rotation can be planned so that some of these crops can be grown at least twice in a four year rotation.

Experiments on College Farm.

On the very poor land of the Berea College farm it has been found that vetch and rye will grow if the soil is carefully inoculated, when no other legume will, and, after one crop of this kind, cow peas will thrive and clover will do well. Then, by applying manure to this clover soil, we may look for a crop that will pay, if the plowing is done early and followed by frequent disking and rolling until planting time comes.

By the process of disking and rolling myriads of weeds that can't be seen have been killed and an earth mulch has been formed that will hold the moisture in the ground. The shallow cultivator should follow as often as the weather will permit until the corn is well grown. A row of cow peas drilled in with one-horse drill on each side of the corn row will benefit the corn, keep down the late weeds, and greatly improve the soil.

Many Berea students while working their way thru school have helped to raise and harvest fine crops of corn, wheat, rye, vetch, and buck wheat on the poor glade soil of this locality, and, we are glad to say, have gone home to do likewise, as shown by their orders for seed, and letters of inquiry.

He was elected temporary chairman by a majority of 125 over Vice-President Sherman, and he and his Progressive friends organized the convention.

LAND FOR SALE

I have for sale privately about 290 acres of fine land 3 1-2 miles north of Berea on Richmond and Berea pike. This is one of the best improved farms in Madison County. It has on it a nice brick house with 8 or 10 rooms, Tenant houses, barns, cribs, wagon shed, poultry house, ice house and many other buildings. Two large cisterns, and abundance of stock water. Price \$85 per acre, 1-3 cash, balance to suit purchaser, possession given Jan. 1, 1911. This farm is susceptible of division, but one piece will not be sold without the other.

I also have a place containing 32 acres all in grass. No improvements except new wire fence. Price \$1,500, 1-3 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Besides this property I have an interest in some land adjoining the town of Berea which can be bought worth the money. If interested, address, J. W. Herndon, Berea, Ky.

I have no agents.

FARM FOR SALE

A 151 acre stock, grain and tobacco farm for sale, 16 miles south of Richmond, and 8 miles east of Berea.

Excellent water, some fruit trees, and plenty of young timber. A good 8 room dwelling with cellar, also a good barn, and store house, an excellent place for business. The farm lies well and is on the road where the proposed Government pike is to be built from Boonesboro to Cumberland Gap.

For particulars, call on or address W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

A good farm of 160 acres on the Richmond and Big Hill turn-pike, six miles east of Berea. About 75 or 80 acres are in cultivation and the rest, in timber. Good water the year round, good improvements and a good young orchard. Any one wishing to purchase a place, should write or call on M. A. Moody, Post office, Big Hill, Ky.



THE DIVA'S RUBY

By F. MARION CRAWFORD
AUTHOR OF "SARACINE SEA," "ARETHUSA," ETC., ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden-haired stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would love her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die. Baraka's cousin Saad, her betrothed, attempted to climb down a cliff overlooking the mine; but the traveler shot him. The stranger was revived from a water gourd Saad carried, dug his way out of the tunnel, and departed, deserting the girl and carrying a bag of rubies. Baraka gathered all the gems she could carry, and started in pursuit. Margaret Donne (Margaret de Cordova), a famous prima donna, became engaged in London to Konstantin Logotheti, a wealthy Greek financier. Her intimate friend was Countess Saxeven, known as Lady Maud, whose husband had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg; and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London as soon as he heard of her betrothal. He offered Lady Maud \$25,000 for her pet charity if she would aid him in winning the singer from Logotheti. Baraka approached Logotheti at Versailles with rubies to sell. He presented a ruby to Margaret. Van Torp bought a yacht and sent it to Venice. He was visited by Baraka in male attire. She gave him a ruby after the American had told her of having seen the United States a man answering the description of the one she loved. The American followed Margaret to the Bayreuth "Parsifal" festival. Margaret took a liking to Van Torp, who presented her with the ruby Baraka had given him. Count Kralinsky, a Russian, arrived at Bayreuth. Van Torp believed him to be the one Baraka was pursuing. Baraka was arrested in London on the charge of stealing from Pinney, a jeweler, the ruby she had sold to Logotheti. Two strangers were the thieves. Lady Maud believed that Logotheti's associations with Baraka were open to suspicion, and so informed Margaret. Van Torp believed that Kralinsky was the cowboy he had known in his young manhood. Logotheti secured Baraka's release, and then, with her as his guest, went to sea on his yacht *Erinna*. Baraka explains her plans for revenge on the man who had deserted her and left her to die. Logotheti succeeds in moderating her rage. Lady Maud arrived in Bayreuth. Margaret and Van Torp entered into an agreement to build a tremendous opera house in New York. The thief who stole the ruby from Mr. Pinney was arrested in New York and the stone recovered. Lady Maud confided to Van Torp that she believed Kralinsky to be the husband she had believed dead. Van Torp promised his help to unravel the mystery.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

Neither Margaret nor Mrs. Rushmore had ever seen Leven, and they had not the least idea of what was really going on under their eyes. They only saw that Lady Maud was making a dead set at the count, and if Margaret wondered whether she had misjudged her friend's character, the elder lady had no doubt as to what was happening.

"My dear child," she said to Margaret, "your friend is going to console herself. Widows of that age generally do, my dear. I myself could never understand how one could marry again. I should always feel that dear Mr. Rushmore was in the room. It quite makes me blush to think of it! Yet it is an undeniable fact that many young widows marry again. Mark my words, Margaret, your friend is going to console herself before long. If it is not this one, it will be another. My dear, I am quite positive about it."

When the sun went down that evening the yacht had passed Otranto and the cape, and her course had been changed to head her for Cape Spartivento and the Straits of Messina, having done in 24 hours as much as the little Italian mail steamers do in 48, and nearly half as much again as the *Erinna* could have done at her highest speed. As Mr. Van Torp had predicted, his engines had "warmed up," and were beating their own record. The gale made by the vessel's way was stronger than a woman could stand in with any regard to her appearance, but as the weather continued to be calm it was from dead ahead, and there was plenty of shelter on the promenade deck about the wheelhouse, on condition of not going too near the rail.

After dinner Kralinsky and Mrs. Rushmore walked a little, as on the previous evening, and Lady Maud sat with Margaret and Van Torp. But before the two walkers went off to sit down in the quiet corner they had found yesterday, Lady Maud rose, went half way aft, and deliberately placed herself where they were obliged to pass close to her at each turn, standing and leaning against the bright white side of the engine skylight, which was as high as the wheelhouse itself, and broke in aft, where the big ventilating fans were situated, making a square corner inward.

She stood there, and as it was not very dark in the clear starlight, Kralinsky saw in passing that she followed his face with her eyes, turning her head to look at him when he was coming towards her, and turning it very slowly back again as he came near and went by. It was impossible to convey more clearly an invitation to get rid of his companion and join her, and he was the last man in the world to misunderstand it.

But Mrs. Rushmore saw it too, and as she considered him a lion, and therefore entitled to have his own way, she made it easy for him.

"My dear count," she said blandly, after passing Lady Maud twice, "I have really had enough now, and if you will promise to finish your walk alone, I think I will go and sit with the others."

He left her with Margaret and Van Torp and went back to Lady Maud, who moved as he came up to her, made two steps beside him, and then suddenly slipped into the recess where the fanhouse joined the engine skylight. She stood still, and he instantly ranged himself beside her. They were quite out of sight of the others, and of the bridge, and even if it had been daylight they could not have been seen except by some one coming from aft.

"I want to speak to you," she said, in a low, steady voice. "Please listen quite quietly, for some of them may begin to walk again."

Kralinsky bent his head twice, and then inclined it towards her, to hear better what she was going to say.

"It has pleased you to keep up this comedy for 24 hours," she began.

He made a slight movement, which was natural under the circumstances. "I do not understand," he said, in his oily voice. "What comedy? I really have no—"

"Don't go on," she answered, interrupting him sharply. "Listen to what I am going to tell you, and then decide what you will do. I don't think your decision will make very much difference to me, but it will make a difference to the world and to yourself. I saw you from a window when you brought Mr. Van Torp to the hotel in Bayreuth, and I recognized you at once. Since this afternoon I have no doubt left."

"I never saw you till last night," said Kralinsky, with some little surprise in his tone, and with perfect assurance.

"Do you really think you can deceive me any longer?" she asked. "I told you this afternoon that if you could come back from the dead, and know the truth, we should probably forgive each other, though we had many differences. Shall we?" She paused a moment, and by his quick change of position she saw that he was much moved. "I don't mean that we should ever go back to the old life, for we were not suited to each other from the first, you and I. You wanted to marry me because I was pretty and smart, and I married you because I wanted to be married, and you were better looking than most men, and seemed to have what I thought was necessary—fortune and a decent position. No, don't interrupt me. We soon found out that we did not care for each other. You went your way, and I went mine. I don't mean to reproach you, for when I say you were beginning to be tired of me I did nothing to keep you. I myself was tired of it already. But whatever you may have thought, I was a faithful wife. Mr. Van Torp had given me a great deal of money for my charity, and does still. I can account for it. I never used a penny of it for myself, and never shall; and he never was, and never will be, any more than a trusted friend. I don't know why you chose to 'disappear' when the man who had your pocket-book was killed and you were said to be dead. It's not my business, and if you choose to go on living under another name, now that you are rich again, I shall not betray you, and few people will recognize you, at least in England, so long as you wear that beard. But you had it when we were married, and I knew you at once, and when I heard you were to be of the party here, I made up my mind at once that I would accept the invitation and come too, and speak to you as I'm speaking now. When I believed you were dead I forgave you everything, though I was glad you were gone; frankly, I did not wish you alive again, but since you are, God forbid that I should wish you dead. You owe me two things in exchange for my forgiveness: First, yours, if I treated you ungenerously or unkindly; and, secondly, you ought to take back every word you ever said to me about Mr. Van Torp, for there was not a shadow of truth in what you thought. Will you do that? I ask nothing else."

"Indeed I will, my dear Maud," said Count Kralinsky, in a voice full of emotion.

Lady Maud drew a long breath, that trembled a little as it left her heated lips again. She had done what she believed most firmly to be right, and it had not been easy. She had not been surprised by his patient silence while she had been talking; for she had felt that it was hers to speak and his to listen.

"Thank you," she said now. "I shall never go back to what I have said, and neither of us need ever allude to old times again during this trip. It will not last long, for I shall probably go home by land from the first port we touch, and it is not likely that we shall ever meet again. If we do, I shall behave as if you were Count Kralinsky, whom I have met abroad, neither more nor less. I suppose you will have conscience enough not to marry. Perhaps, if I thought another woman's happiness depended on it, I would consent to divorce you, but you shall never divorce me."

"No power could make me wish to," Kralinsky answered, still deeply moved. "I was mad in those days, Maud; I was beside myself, between

my debts and my entanglements with women not fit to touch your shoes. I've seen it all since. That is the chief reason why I chose to disappear from society when I had the chance, and become some one else! I swear to you, on my mother's soul in heaven, that I thought of nothing but that—to set you free and begin life over again as another man. No thought of marrying has ever crossed my mind! Do you think I could be as bad as that? But I'm not defending myself—how could I? All the right is on your side, and all the wrong on mine. And now—I would give heaven and earth to undo it all and to come back to you!"

Lady Maud drew as far as she could into the corner where the fanhouse joined the engine skylight. She had not expected this; it was too much repentance; it was too like a real attempt to win her again. He had not seen her for more than three months; she knew she was very beautiful; his fleeting passion had come to life again, as he had. But her old repulsion for him was ten times stronger than when they had parted, and she shrank back as far as she could, without speaking. From far below the noiseless engines sent a quick vibration up to the ironwork of the skylight. She felt it, but could hardly tell it from the beatings of her own heart. He saw her shrinking from him and was wise.



Then Suddenly Slipped Into the Recess.

"Don't be afraid of me!" he cried, in a low and pleading tone. "Not that! Oh, please not that! I will not come nearer; I will not put out my hand to touch yours, I swear it to you! But I love you as I never loved you before; I never knew how beautiful you were till I had lost you, and now that I have found you again you are a thousand times more beautiful than in my dreams! No, I ask nothing! I have no right to ask for what I have thrown away! You do not even pity me, I think! Why should you? You were free when you thought me dead, and I have come back to be a burden and a weight on your life. Forgive me, forgive me, my lost darling, for the sake of all that might have been, but don't fear me! Pity me, if you can, but don't be afraid of me! Say that you pity me a little, and I shall be satisfied, and grateful, too!"

Lady Maud was silent for a few seconds, while he stood turned towards her, his hands clasped in a dramatic gesture, as if still imploring her commiseration.

"I do pity you," she said at last, quite steadily, for just then she did not fear that he would try to touch even her hand. "I pity you, if you are really in love with me again. I pity you still more if this is a passing thing that has taken hold of you merely because you still think me handsome. But I will never take you back to be my husband again. Never. That is finished, for good and all."

"Ah, Maud, listen to me—" But she had already slipped out of the corner and was walking slowly away from him, not towards the others, but aft, so that he might join her quietly before going back to them. He was a man of the world and understood her, and did what was expected

of him. Almost as soon as he was beside her, she turned to go forward with her leisurely, careless grace.

"We've been standing a long time," she said, as if the conversation had been about the weather. "I want to sit down."

"I am in earnest," he said, very low.

"So am I," answered Lady Maud.

They went on towards the wheelhouse side by side, without haste, and not very near together, like two ordinary acquaintances.

CHAPTER XIV.

While the Lancashire Lass was racing down to the Straits of Messina the *Erinna* was heading for the same point from the opposite direction, no longer dawdling along at half-speed, but going her full 16 knots, after coaling at Naples, and any navigator who knew the positions and respective speeds of the two yachts could have calculated with approximate precision the point at which they would probably sight each other.

Logotheti had given up the idea of taking Baraka to Paris, if he had ever really entertained it at all. He assured her that Naples was a great city, too, and that there was a first-class French dress-making establishment there, and that the *Ville de Lyon* would turn her out almost as smartly as the *Rue de la Paix* itself.



He took Baraka ashore and placed her for half a day in the hands of Mme. Anna, who undertook to do all that money could do in about a fortnight. He had the effrontery to say that Baraka was a niece of his from Constantinople, whose mother was on board the yacht, but had unfortunately sprained her ankle in falling down the companion during a gale, and could therefore not accompany her daughter on shore. The young lady, he said, spoke only Turkish. Mme. Anna, grave and magnificently calm under all circumstances, had a vague recollection of having seen the handsome oriental gentleman already with

He Sent Another Man to Wait Till Midnight at the Office.

Baraka accepted all these inventions without doubting their veracity. In her eyes Logotheti was a great man, something like a king, and vastly more than a Tartar chieftain. He could send men to the ends of the earth if he chose. Now that he was sure of where Kralinsky was, he could not doubt have him seized secretly and brought to her, if she desired it earnestly of him. But she did not wish to see the man, free or a prisoner, till she had her beautiful new clothes. Then he should look upon her, and



another niece, who spoke only French; but that was none of her business. When would the young lady try on the things? On any day Mme. Anna chose to name; but in the meantime her uncle would take her down to Sicily, as the weather was so wonderfully fine and it was still so hot. Mme. Anna therefore named a day, and promised, moreover, to see the best linen-draper and seamstresses herself, and to provide the young lady with as complete an outfit as if she were going to be married. She should have all things visible and invisible in the shortest possible time. Logotheti, who considered himself a stranger, insisted on putting down a thousand franc note merely as a guarantee of good faith. The dressmaker protested almost furiously and took the money, still protesting. So that was settled, and Baraka was to be outwardly changed into a beautiful French lady without delay. To tell the truth, the establishment is really a smart one, and she was favorably impressed by the many pretty frocks and gowns that were tried on several pretty young women in order that she might make her choice.

Baraka had liked a blue satin skirt with a yellow train and a bright green silk body, but in her travels she had noticed that the taste of French ladies was for very sober or gentle colors, compared with the fashionable standards of Samarkand, Tiflis, and Constantinople, and she meekly acquiesced to everything that Logotheti and Mme. Anna proposed, after putting their heads together. Logotheti seemed to know a great deal about it.

It was nearly dark when the naphtha launch took them out to the yacht, which lay under the mole where the big English and German passenger steamers and the men-of-war are moored.

Logotheti had at last received Margaret's telegram asking him to meet her at once. It had failed to reach him in Gibraltar, and had been telegraphed on thence to Naples, and when he read it he was considerably disturbed. He wrote a long message of explanations and excuses, and sent it to the prima donna at Bayreuth, tripling the number of words she had prepaid for his answer. But no reply came, for Margaret was herself at sea and nothing could reach her. He sent one of his own men from the yacht to spend the day at the telegraph office, with instructions for finding him if any message came. The man found him three times, and brought three telegrams; and each time as he tore open the little folded brown paper he felt more uncomfortable, but he was relieved to find each time that the message was only a business one from London or Paris, giving him the latest confidential news about a government loan in which he was largely interested. When he reached the yacht he sent another man to wait till midnight at the office.

The diva was angry, he thought; that was clear, and perhaps she had some right to be. The tone of her telegram had been peremptory in the extreme, and now that he had answered it after a delay of several days, she refused to take any notice of him. It was not possible that such a personage as she was should have left Bayreuth without leaving clear instructions for sending on any telegrams that might come after she left. At this time of year, as he knew, she was beset with offers of engagements to sing, and they had to be answered. From eight o'clock in the morning to midnight there were 16 hours, ample time for a retransmitted message to reach her anywhere in Europe and to be answered. Logotheti felt a sensation of deep relief when the man came aboard at a quarter-past midnight and reported himself empty handed; but he resolved to wait till the following evening before definitely leaving Naples for the ten days which must elapse before Baraka could try on her beautiful Feringhi clothes.

He told her anything he liked, and she believed him, or was indifferent; for the idea that she must be as well dressed as any European woman when she met the man she was seeking had appealed strongly to her, and the sight of the pretty things at Mme. Anna's had made her ashamed of her simple little ready-made serges and blouses. Logotheti assured her that Kralinsky was within easy reach, and showed no inclination to travel far. There was news of him in the telegrams received that day, the Greek said. Spies were about him and were watching him for her, and so far he had shown no inclination to admire any Feringhi beauty.

Baraka accepted all these inventions without doubting their veracity. In her eyes Logotheti was a great man, something like a king, and vastly more than a Tartar chieftain. He could send men to the ends of the earth if he chose. Now that he was sure of where Kralinsky was, he could not doubt have him seized secretly and brought to her, if she desired it earnestly of him. But she did not wish to see the man, free or a prisoner, till she had her beautiful new clothes. Then he should look upon her, and

judge whether he had done well to despise her love, and to leave her to be done to death by her own people and her body left to the vulture that had waited so long on a jutting point of rock over her head three years ago.

It was a dreamy and sense-compelling life that she led on the yacht, surrounded with every luxury she had ever heard of, and constantly waited on by the only clever man she had ever really talked with, excepting the old Persian merchant in Stamboul. The vision of the golden-bearded giant who had left her to her fate after treating her with stony indifference was still before her, but the reality was nearer in the shape of a visible "greatman," who could do anything he chose, who caused her to be treated like a queen, and who was undeniably handsome.

She wondered whether he had a wife. Judging marriage from her point of view, there probably had been one put away in that beautiful house in Paris. He was an oriental, she told herself, and he would not parade his wife as the Feringhis did. But she was one, too, and she considered that it would be an insult to ask him about such things. Spiro knew, no doubt, but she could not demean herself to inquire of a servant. Perhaps Gula had found out already, for the girl had a way of finding out whatever she wanted to know, apparently by explaining things to the second mate. Possibly Gula could be made to tell what she had learned without being directly questioned. But after all, Baraka decided that it did not matter, since she meant to marry the fair-bearded as soon as she had her pretty clothes. Yet she became conscious that if he had not existed, she would think it very satisfactory to marry the great man who could do anything he liked, though if he had a wife already, as he probably had, she would refuse to be the second in his house. The Koran allowed a man four, it was said, but the idea was hateful to her, and moreover the Persian merchant's wife had told her that it was old-fashioned to have more than one, mainly because living had grown so expensive.

Logotheti sat beside her for hours under the awnings, talking or not, as she chose, and always reading when she was silent, though he often looked up to see if she wanted anything. He told her when they left Naples that he would show her beautiful islands and other sights, and the great fire-mountains of the south, Etna and Stromboli, which she had heard of on her voyage to Marseilles, but had not seen because the steamer had passed them at night. The fire-mountain at Naples had been quiet, only sending out thin wreaths of smoke, which Baraka insisted came from fires made by shepherds.

"Moreover," she said, as they watched Vesuvius receding when they left Naples, "your mountains are not mountains, but ant-hills, and I do not care for them. But your sea has the colors of many sherbets, rose-leaf and violet, and lemon and orange, and sometimes even of pale yellow peach-sherbet, which is good. Let me always see the sea till the fine dresses are ready to be tried on."

"This sea," answered Logotheti, "is always most beautiful near land and amongst islands, and the big fire-mountain of Sicily looks as tall as Kasbek, because it rises from the water's edge to the sky."

"Then take me to it, and I will tell you, for my eyes have looked on the Altai, and I wish to see a real mountain again. After that we will go back and get the fine dresses. Will Gula know how to fasten the fine dresses at the back, do you think?"

"You shall have a woman who does, and who can talk with Gula, and the two will fasten the fine dresses for you," Logotheti spoke with becoming gravity.

"Yes," Baraka answered. "Spend money for me, that I may be good to see. Also, I wish to have many servants. My father has a hundred, perhaps a thousand, but now I have only two, Gula and Spiro. The man I seek will think I am poor, and that will be a shame. While I was searching for him, it was different; and besides, you are teaching me how the rich Franks live in their world. It is not like ours. You know, for you are more like us, though you are a king here."

She spoke slowly and lazily, pausing between her phrases, and turning her eyes to him now and then without moving her head; and her talk amused him much more than that of European women, though it was so very simple, like that of a gifted child brought suddenly to a new country, or to see a fairy pantomime.

"Tell me," he said after a time, "if it were the portion of Kralinsky to be gathered to his fathers before you saw him, what would you do?"

Baraka now turned not only her eyes to him but her face.

"Why do you ask me this? Is it because he is dead, and you are afraid to tell me?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ROAD and FARM IMPROVEMENT



TIME FOR HARVESTING GRAIN

If Left Uncut Until Dead Ripe Many Varieties Lose Both in Quality and Quantity.

(By ROBERT H. CAHOON.) Among the numerous mistakes that lead to enormous wastes on the farm, few are more worthy of attention than that of letting grain, oats, wheat, rye, corn, etc., get too ripe before harvesting.

No one can ride about the country in summer without being struck and amazed at the prevalence of this error.

You will notice field after field that has reached, or is approaching, the period of dead ripeness, and that ought to have been harvested several days before.

The loss arising from this source is more appreciable and more easily estimated, perhaps in wheat, of which we cultivate comparatively little, than it is in other grains, like oats and rye, but the same general principle applies to all.

If wheat is cut two weeks or so before it fully ripens, it contains more gluten and starch and a bushel will weigh more, and it will make a larger quantity and a better quality of flour, with a less quantity of bran or middlings, than if it were allowed to ripen. This is by no means a matter of theory. It is the result of careful observation.

The straw will begin to change color slightly two or three weeks before the grain comes to complete maturity.

In the best and most favorable seasons it will begin to ripen and change color at the bottom. In some less favorable seasons the upper joints turn first.

In the great wheat-growing sections of the far East, where wheat-growing is carried on to a much greater extent than it is here, they have studied this point more carefully than we have.

The best farmers begin to cut while a portion of the stalk is green, as soon as the kernel has passed from the "milky" to the "doughy" state.

The stalk has then begun to change color, sometimes from the bottom, sometimes for three or four inches below the head.

A most careful and accurate experiment was made to ascertain the difference, taking wheat, first, when it was green; second, a week after, when it was changing color; and third, when fully ripe.

The result was in the first case 19% bushels an acre; in the second, 23%; in the third, 23%; and the same difference was found in the straw.

The total value an acre was: in that cut green, \$62.30; in that cut one week after, when the stalk was yellow below the ear, \$64.61; in that cut one week after, when fully ripe, \$66.13.

The first two productions had more fine flour and less bran than that cut last, showing that gluten is converted into starch in standing to get fully ripe.

When either end of the stalk turns yellow, the sap ceases to flow, and the covering or shell of the kernel thickens and becomes hard, and of course gives a larger proportion of bran and less fine flour.

Beside, in early cutting there is less loss from shelling out in handling, and from high winds, which involves a very heavy loss in ripened grain.

Now what is true of wheat is, in the main, also true of other small grains—oats and rye. If we raise them for seed to sow again, they ought to be allowed to ripen fully, but if for grinding or for feed for animals, they should be cut early. If they would be in their best and most nutritive condition.

HANDY DEVICE FOR GRANARY

Contrivance for Holding Bags So That They May Be Filled Quickly—is Cheaply Constructed.

There are various kinds of devices to be made quickly for filling bags when one has to do it alone, but I think it is wise to have a contrivance in your granary all of the time, writes



A Useful Bag Filler.

Ralph Hersey in Farm and Home. I had a blacksmith make me one that works very well.

I cut the bottom out of a large tin pan and had this mounted on an iron rod as shown in the drawing. Small hooks are placed around this. The bag is hung on these hooks and the grain shoveled in at the top.

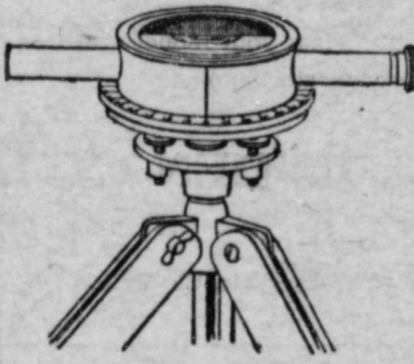
Using Waste Land.

Some western farmers are planting waste land to hickory trees to be used in making axe handles.

FARM LEVEL IS ESSENTIAL

Most Successful Work Cannot Be Done Without Aid of Instrument—Brings Returns.

It is usually found difficult to establish a grade, plan a ditch, or lay out a drain with the eye only to suggest or some cheap device to assist, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer. I have tried it several times, and have never been satisfied, nor have I been able to do the most successful work without the aid of a real leveling instrument. If all of us were engineers



Effective Farm Level.

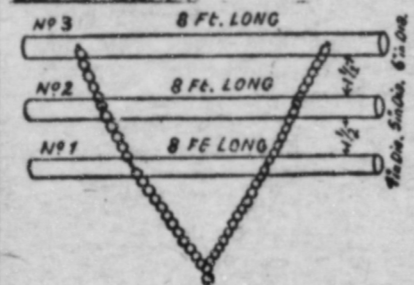
and owned costly levels, these snappy matters would be easy. Fortunately, there are on the market simple, inexpensive levels made purposely for the farmer; \$15 will buy one, and so invested will bring in great returns.

The simple level, illustrated here, will meet the requirements for all kinds of drainage, underdrainage, open ditches or drains, all kinds of irrigating work, canals and laterals, terracing land, road building, house foundation work, grading of all kinds, setting out orchards, running fences, getting angles and every sort of farm work requiring a level. Farmers, as a rule, have most of the common tools and implements for doing farm work, the level excepted. Now that this is available to up-to-date farmers of the substantial farmers, this recent addition to the farm equipment may prove most helpful in performing many of these tasks that have heretofore been done by guess and, therefore, unsatisfactory.

LOG-FLOAT FOR LEVELING

Can Be Made at Home at Little Expense and When Used Leaves Ground in Fine Shape.

We use plank drags or floats out here, but there is a better way than cutting logs, spend your time to draw them to mill, pay the saw bill, and draw the lumber back home to make a plank drag, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. Any man who can swing an ax and twist an auger can make what you call a float or clod crusher.



Home-Made Log-Float.

It consists of three logs eight feet long, the first one being four inches in diameter, the second five inches, the third six inches, with two-inch holes through each log about a foot or so from each end. Then put a chain through each hole, tie a knot in the chain between each log. This keeps them from all drawing together. Have your chain long enough so that it is two or three feet longer than the logs require. This is left in a loop in front to hitch your team on; then it is ready for use. The logs thus fastened do not draw rigid, but what the first log does not do the second one helps, and after the third one passes over it leaves the ground in a fine shape. I know one farmer who never puts a harrow on his oat ground, but uses one of these log floats.



FARM NOTES

Stingy manuring does not pay.

The sharp corn plow does the best work.

Careful cultivation will exterminate the weeds.

Rake up and burn all rubbish. Let no weeds go to seed.

A good corn knife makes the work of cutting corn easier.

It's a safe guess that seed corn will be saved right this year.

When Irish potatoes are fully matured, dig them on a dry day.

Spray the asparagus tops with Bordeaux mixture, as a preventive of rust.

Next to the mowing machine in importance in alfalfa harvest is the side delivery rake.

Beets in the garden are all right where they are until the ground begins to freeze in the fall.

The market garden furnishes a large amount of waste products which may be utilized for poultry food.

The only way to decrease the amount of smut in corn is to pluck off the smut-balls and burn them.

Corn fields are unusually clean this year and those that were best cultivated suffer least from lack of rain.

Harvest the onion crop as soon as most of the tops have begun to turn yellow at the neck and the tops lop over.

THE PARABLE OF THE TALENTS

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 9, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 25:14-30. Memory verse 29.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"His lord said unto him, Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord."—Matt. 25:21.

TIME.—Tuesday afternoon, April 4, A. D. 30. Immediately following the last lesson.

PLACE.—On the slopes of Mount Olivet, overlooking Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The parable shines clearest in the light of the circumstances. Jesus and his disciples are still on Olivet, overlooking Jerusalem and the Temple in all their glory. Jesus had just foretold their destruction. Let the disciples learn a necessary lesson from the cause of that ruin.

Many and great talents had been committed to the Jewish nation. No nation had ever received so great a trust as they—the divine Revelation, religious truth, and best of all the Messiah, the Son of God; and thus power to become a blessing to all the world.

This nation had refused to use these talents intrusted to them; again and again they had buried the talent instead of using it; and now they were about to murder their Messiah, instead of using him, and thus to bury this talent in the earth.

The parable lay in full view before the disciples' eyes. What the city then was, multiplied into the new Jerusalem of the Revelation, could have been theirs evermore by faithful use of the divinely entrusted talents. The loss of all, "the outer darkness," "the weeping and gnashing of teeth," as the fruit of unfaithfulness, lay in the prophetic vision shown by Christ.

And now that buried talent was brought forth and was to be entrusted to the disciples and to the Christian church they were to found. The five talents were now offered to them, and the vital question was what they would do with them. The two courses were made very plain to them by the parable. It was written in letters of light on their sky, printed indelibly on their minds.

A man traveling into a far country, and therefore wishing to leave his affairs in competent hands. He represents Jesus Christ who was about to leave his disciples and go to heaven, which was a far country in the sense that his servants could not have visible communication with him. He was to leave the spread of the gospel, and the salvation of the world in the hands of his disciples, although he was with them in invisible but real presence.

The servants denote all those to whom the interests of the kingdom of heaven were entrusted. The Jewish rulers are among those represented by the man with one talent, for they looked upon the kingdom of God placed in their charge as a matter of self-interest. The apostles and early Christian leaders received some five talents, some two, some one; and so do all Christ's professed followers, and all who have received from Christ the privileges and blessings of his gospel. The principle applies to all men, for all have been entrusted by God with many things.

Robert Louis Stevenson was talking one day to the children of a school in Samoa about the Parable of the Talents, and told them there were three possessed by them all. Tongues, to be used to make all about them cheerful and happy. Faces, to be kept as bright as a new silver coin, that they might shine like lamps in their homes. Hands, to be kept employed in useful work cheerfully done.

His lord said unto him, Well done, thou good and faithful servant. He had his lord's approval. Faithfulness, not success, nor the amount gained, was rewarded. God will say "Well done" only to those who have done well. There are no empty compliments in the day of judgment. "Hallelujah Chorus" he saw the heavens opened and all the angels and the great God himself! A modest man of moderate ability said that he could not expect God's Well done, but he did expect that he would say, Well tried; Well attempted.

Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord, participate in his joy and share with him in his pleasure, the same kind of joy which our Lord himself feels. Leighton's words on this entering into the joy of the Lord are beautiful: "It is but little we can receive here, some drops of joy that enter into us, but there we shall enter into joy, as vessels put into a sea of happiness." The joy of the Lord Jesus Christ, of which the faithful, like him, shall partake in some measure here, and in its fullness hereafter, is the joy of a free activity in doing right, like the joy of motion in health, like the song of a bird in the morning.

Edward Everett Hale writing of George Washington says: "He was always subordinating himself to the duty that was before him. He was born, as we saw, to small opportunities; he made them great. He was educated with comparatively small advantages; he made them the first of advantages. He was brought up among simple people. He learned among the simple people the way in which to dictate to kings and to handle generals. You must let me reverently repeat the words of Scripture: 'He was faithful in a few things; he was made ruler over many things.'



EVIL OF MODERATE DRINKING

Alcohol is Useful in Arts and Sciences, But Very Injurious to Human System.

Life insurance companies are doing good work in spreading information calculated to promote the health of the people. Pamphlets and letters contain valuable information. These should be read and considered. They are not the vapors of sentimentalists, but experience of people who make calculation based upon reliable statistics. It is the opinion of insurance authorities that use of alcohol, even moderately, is injurious. Alcohol is a poison, and effects are those of poison. Chemically it is a combination of two parts of carbon, six of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

One leaflet says: "Alcohol is useful in science and in the arts. It is a good fuel and can be burned in a certain kind of stove without formation of cinders and without injury to the stove. If the stove had a brain, nervous system, kidneys and liver, the results would be different."

"Alcohol can be burned in the human body, and will temporarily produce energy, and also cinders, but it exacts a heavy toll for this service. 'The man who thinks he can compete with the stove in burning alcohol makes a very great mistake. He is outclassed.'

To great extent the "moderate toper" is discriminated against. The "toper" was always disgusting, but the "moderate drinker" (?) was received. He is not regarded as a man of good capacities and reliable. Railroads condemn the moderate drinker. Insurance companies deny him. Great business concerns do not want him. In every field he is discounted. He is incapable of good work, and people know this too well to be imposed upon.

Socially the moderate drinker is tolerated in some circles. His wit is of alcoholic flavor, his eloquence is without intelligence. After he "smells" of what he has smelled. His conversation has the flavor of stale alcohol, weakened by carbon cinders, and he has become a useless member of society—tolerated because he must be tolerated.

A distressing part of it is that the "moderate" drinker imagines himself entertaining and delightful company, and will not recognize his standing.

Some large companies have collected statistics to determine effects of alcohol on their business. They send bulletins to policy holders and statements which should be arguments for temperance to those not willing to die to win.

Because of loss to them they are enemies to the traffic, and enmity is placed on business principles. No appeals are made to sentiment. Facts speak so strongly that they should be considered.

One company declares alcohol an enemy, and that it is the duty of the companies to combat it. Says another: "Alcohol, by reason of its poisonous effects, is an enemy of life insurance companies. Directly and indirectly, it is responsible for no small portion of the mortality rate."

The effect upon the mortality rate is stated: "The companies, guided by business experience, medical opinion and lay common sense, have always discriminated against the steady tippler, and periodical free drinker. Published statements relating to mortality among immoderate drinkers are meager, but the effect of alcohol has, in a broad way, been measured by the experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, covering a period from 1866 to 1905. This company aimed to take none but total abstainers and temperate drinkers."

On analyzing the experience it was found that for every 100 deaths among total abstainers there were 131 deaths among the temperate drinkers, showing a difference of 31 per cent. in favor of total abstainers.

For a period of 61 years prior to 1861 the mortality was 83 per cent. greater among moderate drinkers. The Scepter of Life finds that for every 100 deaths among total abstainers there were 146 among the moderate drinkers. These facts speak so strongly that they force attention.

The man who weakens vitality by moderate drinking dies from some other cause—at least so the certificate states. A man who is "burnt out" contracts some disease and dies. The certificate shows consideration for his family and states only part of the truth. The death certificate should read: "This man weakened his vitality and easily became a prey to the disease which directly caused death. Alcohol was one cause of death."

What and When to Drink.

Cold water at all times.

Cocoa, chocolate or hot milk if nervous.

Coffee for a slight stimulant once a day.

Lime juice and lemonade as blood purifiers.

No wine, spirits nor beer; alcohol is a depressant, its stimulating effects being quite temporary.

Between meals is the best time to take liquids, an hour before and an hour after; this dispels the desire for much with meals.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	5.60	5.60
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910 ..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 ..	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911 ..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

BRAZIL

Brazil, Sept. 22.—Mr. Hiram Rose died on the 21st of August, after a long period of suffering.—Crops are very good in this section.—West Steel has the finest tobacco crop in this country.—Matthew Cadle has the finest corn crop. Some of the people have commenced saving fodder.—Johnnie Wilson visited George Richardson at Sand Gap last week.—Most every one is glad that Caleb Powers is elected.—J. K. Baker and family, of Berea, have been visiting at this place.—Sam Isaacs and wife, of Valley View, Ky., have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Mollie Durham, and other relatives.—Our school is progressing nicely with Sam Davis as teacher.—Old Uncle Joe Wilson is not well.—Matthew Cadle was in town last week.—While here, Mrs. Samuel Isaacs, of Valley View, visited Mrs. Matthew Cadle, and daughters, of South Fork.—Willie Rose and Mary Steel were married on the 8th day of this month.

KERBY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Sept. 25.—Several of our citizens have been attending circuit court at McKee for the past two weeks.—A box supper was held Sept. 10, for the purpose of raising money to purchase a school library. Five dollars was raised.—Aunt Cinda Baker is still not improving in health.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl in their home on Sept. 10.—Mrs. Rhoda Click and family are planning to go to Indiana, soon, to make their future home.—A lot of teachers attended the teachers' association at McKee, Saturday.—Little Lottie Click has been seriously ill for the past week with scarlet fever.—Elmer Click made a business trip to Richmond, Friday.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Sept. 18.—Albert Powell and wife, of Berea, passed thru here today.—The Rev. Hacker failed to fill his appointment at Kerby Knob, yesterday and today.—Box suppers are all the rage now, in order to raise enough money for getting district school libraries.—J. G. Durham attended the box supper at the Durham school house, Wednesday night, and one at Hugh, Saturday night.—Mrs. Nancy Kerby, and granddaughter, Delphia Powell, visited her sister, Mrs. G. V. Clemmons today.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Marcum visited with John and James Durham today.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Sept. 25.—Corn is a little above the average in this county this year.—W. J. Hayes, Malon Baker, and Robert Abrams have been at McKee serving upon the grand jury for the past two weeks.—Joe Flanery, June and Shird Baker left this county for parts unknown last week.—The grand jury has returned more indictments against the boys in this neighborhood this year than for any one year previous. Most of them are for gambling.—In a suit in Squire S. A. Engle's court on the 17th inst. Richardson and Co. beat James and Sarah Lunsford. The suit was for saw logs.—J. R. Engle's baby is very low with pneumonia fever.—Clifford Dean is very low with scarlet fever.—Quite a number of teachers from this division attended the Teachers' Association of Sub Division No. 1 last Saturday, among them being Wm. Dean, Mrs. Anna Hays, Mrs. Ida Abney, Misses Annie Powell, Martha Durham and Dorcas Wild.—Nora Powell who is staying with Mrs. Lucy Dean visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday. Misses Ellen and Eva Bicknell accompanied

her.—H. N. Dean bought twenty-one turkeys from Mrs. Roda Click, Saturday. Mrs. Click and family are planning to go to Indiana, soon.—The election went off quietly at this place giving Caleb Powers 49 majority. While we, Edwards men, failed to get our choice of candidates, there will not be a district in the grand old Eleventh that will be more loyal to Mr. Powers than this. If people choose differently we expect to to comply with the opinion of the majority and in the fall to give Mr. Powers the largest majority ever had in this district.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Sept. 26.—The Rev. Benjamin DeYoung and bride will arrive on October first to take up their residence in Gray Hawk. They will reach Berea on Friday. Mr. DeYoung will preach in the Gray Hawk church house on Sunday, October second, at 2 o'clock. There will be Sunday school on Sunday morning at Adkins as usual.

GREEN HALL.

Greenhall, Sept. 26.—Tobacco crops look well in this part of the country.—Fodder saving time is now here but very little is being saved.—Luther Pierson and wife who have been in Hamilton, O., for some time are now back in Owsley again.—There are a good many boys leaving here for Hamilton, O., to seek work.—J. N. Smith and wife will start Monday for California.—Bert Pierson will start Monday, Oct. 2nd, for Norman, Oklahoma. He will return with his brother J. D. Pierson about the last of October.—An automobile, the first one ever known to come through this country passed through last week.—James Wyatt left Thursday for Hamilton, O.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Brewer, a fine girl.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spence, a fine girl.—Margaret Evans, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving.

MAULDEN

Maulden, Sept. 26.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker failed to fill his appointment at Mt. Gilead church, Saturday night and Sunday.—Isaac Bowles, who has been so low with pneumonia fever, is improving.—Myrtle Farmer is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.—T. D. Mullins, the shoe drummer of Mt. Vernon, was calling on our merchants this week.—Mrs. George Amyx is visiting her son, Dr. W. T. Amyx of McKee, this week.—The funerals of David and Mattie Bowles will be preached at the Maulden school house the third Sunday in October.—Sam Davis, who is teaching at Sand Gap, visited friends at Maulden last week.—E. B. Flanery is hauling lumber to build a new barn.—I. M. Cornett has gone to Georgia and Florida to look for a location in which to make his home. He sold his farm here to Geo. Murrell for \$1,800.

DOUBLELICK

Doublelick, Sept. 24.—John Witt and wife have returned from Estill County where they have been visiting Mrs. Witt's sister, Mrs. James Fake.—Mat Green, of Madison County, is in our midst buying cattle and hogs.—Our school is getting along nicely with a good attendance.—Mrs. W. J. Hays, of Clover Bottom, visited Mrs. Serena Witt, Wednesday evening.—Sadie Ingram visited Dolores Witt, Sunday night.—Mrs. Vester Azbill is very low with typhoid fever.—Several from here attended court at McKee this week.—Cattle and hogs are getting very scarce on account of the many stock buyers.—Frank Sparks will move in a few days to the John Cook property.—The ice cream supper which was served at Clover Bottom, Saturday night, was much enjoyed. The amount collected was ten dollars

which went for the benefit of buying a library for our school.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

CLIMAX

Climax, Sept. 23.—D. G. Rector who is working in Kirksville is visiting friends here. He will return to his work Sunday.—Grant York is about done cutting tobacco.—Barlow Clark is erecting a tobacco barn.—Miss Callie Balanger has been staying with Mrs. D. G. Rector for the past two weeks.—R. M. Rector has been very sick, but is some better now.—Sarah L. Rector is slowly improving.—Mr. and Mrs. James Crutcher have gone to Hamilton, Ohio, where they will make their future home.—J. F. VanWinkle and son were at Dry Ridge last Sunday looking at his old home place.—Grant York captured a very large ground hog, last Sunday, weighing fourteen and a half pounds.—Barlow Clark is organizing a Modern Woodman of America lodge.

JOHNETTA

Johnetta, Sept. 19.—The regular meeting was held at New Hope Saturday and Sunday, attended by a large crowd.—There is much sickness in this community.—Henry Ballinger, of Cincinnati, is visiting his father.—The Rev. Wm. Durham's children have the whooping cough.—Bradley and Emmet Mullins of Withers attended meeting last Sunday.—Emma Abney is visiting relatives at Pine Hill and Brodhead.—Mrs. John Young was baptized, Sunday.—Jack Gadd is sick.—Willie Forsythe is in Louisville on business.—Marion Ballinger was with home folks from Friday till Sunday.—Grant Smith contemplates going to Oklahoma this fall.—Bingham Reece has gone to Paris to work.

MADISON COUNTY

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, Sept. 26.—The Rev. J. W. Parsons closed his services at Pilot Knob with seven additions to the church.—A series of meetings is being conducted in a tent this side of Narrow Gap school house. Everybody invited.—Joseph Reece, who has been in ill health, is some better.—People

bronchitis is well again.

CLAY COUNTY

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, Sept. 16.—Woodson Mills and Oliver Wagers visited at Barbourville recently.—Mrs. William Mills is very ill.—Garret and Brothers have begun hauling logs.—Jailer Joseph Lewis recently visited this neighborhood on business.—Mary Mills is visiting friends here.

ONEIDA.

Oneida, Sept. 26.—Clyde Burns, who has had the consumption for some six months, died Monday Sept. 11th. His remains were laid to rest in the little hill-top grave yard of Oneida.—Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, from New York City, are visiting us this week.—Lee Brown's barn is nearing completion.—Jno. Olden has gone to Richmond, to work in tobacco.—Mrs. Martha Olden has put up a new grocery store.—Flit Doyle has gone to Louisville to work in tobacco.—A fine ball game was played between J. M. Hensley's school and Oneida. The score was 8 to 3 in favor of Oneida.—Willie Mobley who has been working for Hagenbeck and Wallace shows for the last month has returned home.—Alice Sparks is said to be very low with pneumonia.—Garrard Combs has returned from the army.—Maggie Coldiron is able to walk around again.—Most every body is getting ready to attend the Crane Creek Association, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

RICETOWN

Ricetown, Sept. 15.—Albert Gabbard had a fodder pulling Tuesday.—Little Jessie Gabbard is sick with tonsillitis.—Mr. and Mrs. John Gabbard, of Cow Creek, are the parents of a fine boy.—J. R. Gabbard is visiting his brother Elmer at Buckhorn and attending the fair.—Letcher Gabbard came home from Berea last Sunday and took his two sisters, Judith and Bettie back with him.—R. W. Minter was recently seriously hurt when his team ran away with him near Buckhorn.—W. N. Duff has returned to this place from Berea, where he has been making his home

A. B. Eversole, Pres.

T. G. Lewis, V. Pres.

Strength and Security

He is intellectually strong who has made heavy deposits in the bank of memory, but his co-partner in strength and business is the man who keeps his money out of the insecure cracks and crevices and places it in the county bank for safe keeping.

Place your money with us today and let us demonstrate our worth to you.

HYDEN CITIZENS BANK

HYDEN, KENTUCKY.

W. S. Eversole, Cash.

C. W. Hoskins, Asst. Cash.

here.—Died last Sunday evening, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bass Worren of near Pittsburg.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Sept. 25.—The Rev. Mr. Tussey closed a series of meetings at Level Green Church last Sunday night. There was good attendance and good behavior.—Ted Gabbard is very sick.—The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Rogers and took from them their oldest child, aged three years. The cause of the death was diphtheria. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.—Mrs. Elizabeth McColum of Illinois is visiting relatives here.—Stella Baker, who went to Illinois on a visit a few weeks ago, was married there to Mr. Ed. Smith.

AN ORDINANCE

The City Council of the City of Berea, Kentucky, Do ordain as follows:

Sec. No. 1. That the corporate limits of this city be extended as follows, beginning at a point on the L. & N. railroad where the corporate line now crosses the said railroad north of the Berea Depot, thence a westerly course to R. W. Todd's farm excluding it, thence a southerly course to where the branch crosses the Berea and Wallacetown turnpike, thence a straight line, a southerly course, to the residence of Laura Spence on the Berea and Asbury road, thence a straight line to the L. & N. railroad bridge where it crosses brushy fork at J. W. Fowler's farm, thence down said creek with the meanders thereof to the corporate line of Berea.

J. L. Gay, Mayor.

E. F. Coyle, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND

As executors of Curtis F. Burnam, deceased, we will offer for sale at public auction a tract of about one hundred and eighty acres of land located on the waters of Drowning Creek in Estill County. The land is one mile from Panola, a station on the L. & A. R. R., and fronts the Panola and Locust Branch road and Carr's Mill road, and is about 13 miles from Richmond and about 9 miles from Irvine. It is bounded on the North by the lands of Robert Lakes and C. C. Carr, on the South by J. C. Benge and K. Elliott, on the East by Bige Cox and Thos. Kindred and on the West by Robert Lakes. The sale will take place on the premises beginning at 11:00 o'clock on Saturday, October the 29th, 1910, and possession will be given on the 1st day of January, 1911.

Terms of Sale.

The land will be sold on the following credits: One third Jan. 1, 1911, one third Jan. 1, 1912, and

Honest Ned, The Citizen's Agent



of course, quickly rectified.

Honest Ned is the bearer of our good will and we ask for him a hearty welcome in every home at whose door he knocks.

Our agent, Mr. McHone, returned a few days ago from an extensive round in Jackson and Clay counties. We were very much pleased with his trip, for he reported a large number of new subscribers and a great many renewals. He was also the bearer of the good news that THE CITIZEN is liked by the people.

He is out again now, just where we don't know, and don't care, for we have learned that he knows his business and can be fully trusted—trusted not only by us but by our subscribers and by every one.

And not only is he honest, but he keeps his business accounts straight—he makes no mistakes—has made none yet, so far as we know. Two or three have been made but they were soon traced to a former clerk in the office, and,

around here have begun to make sorghum molasses.—Mrs. Sherman Settle and son, Jason, who have been spending a few days with Mrs. Settle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnard of Berea, have returned home. Jason, who has been very sick, is some better.—Misses Peggie and Artie Abrams spent Sunday evening with Lucy and Willie Hayes.

HARTS.

Harts, Sept. 25.—The protracted meeting has just closed at Macedonia with the Rev. Messrs. Brock and Phelps as preachers.—Pearl McClure has gone to Valley View to teach. She is to finish a seventeen weeks' school.—Mrs. E. P. Sexton is very sick.—Sidney VanWinkle and son, Delbert, are in Hamilton, working.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Waddle have been visiting relatives in Cincinnati, O., the past week.—Stanley Payne, of Disputanta, went to Berea, Saturday, on business.—A protracted meeting began at Silver Creek September 24, with the Rev. Mr. Parsons as preacher. All are invited to attend.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Alice Rose and niece, Miss Elsie Kindred, of Lexington, visited friends and relatives last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams and children, of Iowa, are visiting father and mother, and other relatives in this vicinity.—Dora Benge left last Sunday to visit her sisters, Mrs. R. L. Lamb, and Mrs. W. Hurley of Germantown, Ohio.—Mr. Pete Gabbard has moved a saw and grist mill on his farm and is having good success.—Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain spent last Friday with her sister, Mrs. Maggie Burns, of Big Hill.—Little Floyd Kimberlain who has been very ill with

for over a year.—The election passed off very peaceably at this place, Mr. Powers getting a good majority in the precinct. Following is the vote of Cow Creek Precinct: Powers, 167; Edwards, 28. Owsley County gave Mr. Powers 606 majority.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

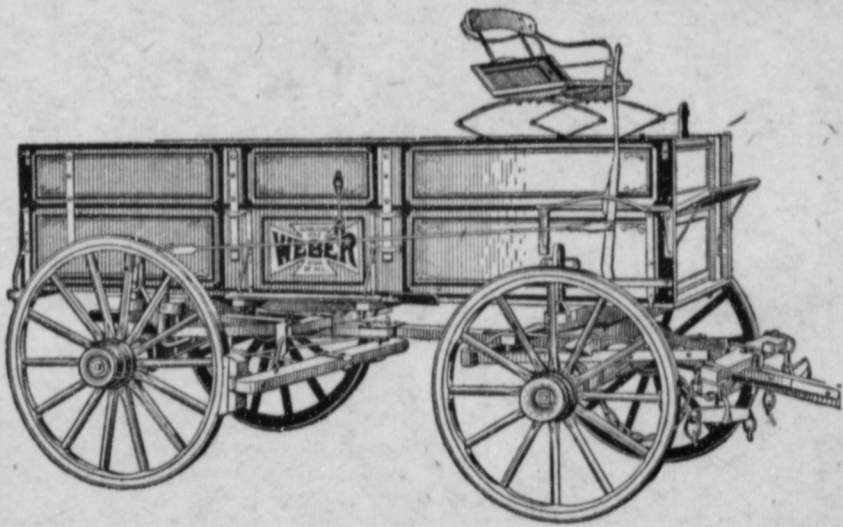
Pittsburg, Sept. 14.—Died last Sunday evening, Remus, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Perciful. He was four years old. He took scarlet fever some time ago and then took pneumonia, being sick only seventeen days.—Died, Sunday night, Mr. Sam Stone, a citizen of Pittsburg. He was 83 years old and loved by all who knew him; was a member of the Baptist church here. He left several children to mourn his death.—There is much sickness here now. Scarlet fever is raging everywhere.—Miss S. J. and Mr. J. R. Medley have been sick but are some better.—Nannie and Hazel Bullack are visiting friends



To Educate Your Children!

This ceiled cottage, of four rooms, with table, chairs and bed-stead may be rented for \$10 a Term. Renter must give reference. Other dwellings of various sizes and for very reasonable prices.

Address, T. J. OSBONE, Berea, Ky.



IF you are going to buy a Wagon get a WEBER and you will be pleased. If you have never used one ask you neighbor about it. We also carry a full line of Hardware, Farming Implements, and Groceries. You will find our prices right.

ISAACS & KIDD

BEREA,

KENTUCKY